THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Can Austria Go Back to Otto?

British Marchers Keep Order

Germans Swear a Hitler Oath

Italy Sees Arms Ideas Gain

Russia Pursues Its Ice-Bound

Vassar Says, 'Let 'Em Smoke'

AUSTRIA is made excited and unhappy with rumors and marching men. The Heimwehr, commanded by Prince von Starhemberg and Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey, are swiftly moved about through the provinces. One statement has it that young Archduke Otto, claimant to the Austrian throne, is to be met at the Swiss border and escorted in triumph to Vienna for a return of the Hapsburgs to power. In any event the Heimwehr are expected to flow again toward the capital with a definite plan in view. Austria needs a strong, true arm to guide it now—Could a princeling left over from yesterday meet the demand of so grave an hour?

¶ Britain sees 2000 "hunger marchers" from many cities converge on London. The first 400 left Glasgow on Jan. 22. The visitors protest in Hyde Park inadequacy of government aid to those out of work. Police easily keep order and the affair is more like a great picnic. The behavior of the marchers, as well as the kindly treatment afforded them everywhere, suggests no violence and proves a point in favor of the workers—British Labor expects justice without wild threats or senseless bombs.

¶ Germany sees Chancellor Adolf Hitler become de facto sovereign when 1,000,000 Nazis swear allegiance such as has never been given except to royalty. With all Germany listening in on Koenig Square, Munich, by radio, the officers of countless organizations pledge fidelity and unquestioning personal obedience to the leader. Meanwhile, popular Pastor Niemoeller, head of the 600 dissenting Protestant pastors, although suspended by Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller, preaches to a large congregation in Berlin. His flock support him—They declare he has broken no law of God or man.

¶ Hanover, N. H., sees nine Dartmouth College students perish in bed of carbon monoxide poisoning. Utah sees eight frozen bodies taken from a mangled transport plane in the Wasatch Mountains. Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia see 24 persons killed in winter tornadoes. Utica, N. Y., sees five die in a hotel fire. Man seems to go down before environment, yet every beam of understanding lights the fact that man must be and can be his environment's master—When achievable mental dominion comes, surely material menace must dissolve.

¶ Italy feels that the talks on disarmament between Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, and Premier Mussolini advance an arms agreement. Rome asks that the Italian and British plans be merged at once, believing the Italian idea of a parity in defensive weapons and a truce in offensive ones will be acceptable to Germany. The other side of the picture is that Berlin is cool toward Italy at present. Yet these steps lead hopefully toward a four-power or a seven-power conference—Anthony Eden is reconciling Europe's captious capitals.

¶ Boston compliments the fine work of Massachusetts State Police in apprehending the alleged robbers of the Needham Trust Company on Feb. 2, when two policemen were killed and $14,000 taken. Merton and Irving Millen are arrested in New York after a struggle and Abe Faber taken in Boston. They are traced through clever work in identifying the battery in a car the bank robbers burned. Also, guns and equipment daringly stolen from the police exhibit at the Boston Auto Show by the same men are recovered—On a trail cunningly hidden, intelligence and bravery achieve a goal on the side of right.

¶ Russia exerts every agency of the Soviet Government to save three large parties marooned on moving ice. Prof. Otto Schmidt's Wrangel Island Expedition of 101 men, women and children took refuge on a floe in Bering Straits Feb. 13 when their steamer, the Cheliuskin, was crushed. They salvaged supplies to last for some time. Without food or other necessities are 545 fishermen and 330 horses carried into the Caspian Sea when floes break from the main ice pack—Appalling are the terrors of the winter sea, but monumental is the rescuers' courage.

¶ Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., permits girl students to smoke in the dormitories for the first time. The new liberty places the burden of possible damage from fire on the smokers. They are required to furnish ash trays and metal waste baskets. If inept sweet 16 causes conflagrations it might with justice even be taxed to keep up special fire departments. The authorities in girls' schools probably have their worries. If girls are to smoke they should smoke gracefully, and—Should the smoking course be in high school or only in the "finishing" school?

Bad Seed Sows Tares in Soviet Social System

Intensive Drive Launched for Farm Improvement in Official Decrees

All Excuses Barred

Unrepaired Tractors Arouse Moscow Organ to Issue 'Our Final Warning'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Feb. 26—The coming harvest was emphasized as the foremost present problem before the state, when, following a lengthy newspaper campaign showing the serious condition of agriculture throughout the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, largely due to the poor quality of seeds and the great number of unrepaired tractors, Mr. Joseph Stalin, the Dictator, and Mr. M. V. Molotoff, president of the Council of People's Commissars, launched an intensive drive today with one of their rare signed decrees.

A decree splashed across the front page of all newspapers demands immediate participation of the highest authorities everywhere in checking the quality of seeds within 10 days, and places fullest responsibility upon party and government executives for any failure in this respect. Further it provides that the sprouting quality of seeds used this spring must be 90 per cent or else a larger quantity of seeds must be used.

The decree intimates that no justification on the ground that seeds were bad will be accepted for an inadequate harvest, and the highest authorities will be held responsible for any failure.

Political as well as agricultural executives are mentioned in the decree and assigned equal responsibility.

Simultaneously the deplorable condition of tractors and the inadequate manufacture of spare parts are emphasized in editorials. Pravda publishes under the heading, "Our Final Warning," a denunciation particularly of factories and individuals which are far behind their schedules.

The editorial demands that maximum efforts be expended for fulfillment of the plan within the next few weeks and strongly hints that failure will cause punishments which under the new law may include prison terms as well as blacklisting and dismissal from the Communist Party.

Ford Steel Plan Puts Pittsburgh Mills in Uproar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26 — Mr. Henry Ford has set the steel world here buzzing by entering into a contract for steel mill equipment from the United Engineering & Foundry Company of Pittsburgh as part of his steel expansion program to cost between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000.

Reports were verified here late Saturday that Mr. Ford had ordered a blooming mill, a continuous sheet mill and cold-rolling mills to be installed at the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company. To many steel men here this means a threat to Pittsburgh's importance as a source of automotive steel and to the price structure under the steel code.

The Ford expansion move, if followed by other large automobile manufacturers, almost certainly would transfer a large part of the automotive steel business from Pittsburgh and the Youngstown district to Detroit, in the opinion of qualified authorities here. And there is reason to believe that it will be followed, some hold, because the steel code has put an end to steel companies' giving lower price schedules to large consumers.

Ownership of steel plants in Detroit, would cut freights and break the code steel price structure.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Rallies American Business To Fight Stock-Gagging Bill

Agrees Wall Street Needs Regulating but Not So as to Ruin Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — The battle around the drastic stock market regulatory bill entered the critical stage today as the Senate Pecora committee finally started open hearings on the matter, while Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, sent out a letter to every important business and trade group in the country warning that the Fletcher-Rayburn bill would cause business to "sign away its constitutional rights."

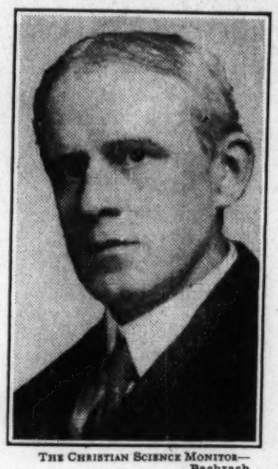
For many months the Pecora committee has been exploring the machinery of Wall Street, speculation and the general investment process, and has led up by natural degrees to the introduction of the present highly controversial bill. Now the committee, and Congress in general, is faced with one of the hardest fights that has developed in the present session.

At the height of the controversy, Mr. Harriman has appealed to the strength of the allied Chambers of Commerce all over the country, while Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange is desperately attempting to secure modification by repeated appearances as witness before Congressional committees.

Mr. Whitney was scheduled to appear before the Pecora committee today, after testifying last week before the House committee charged with the same line of investigation. Other witnesses, representing lesser stock exchanges and commodity exchanges over the country have voiced their belief in testimony before the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Guards Business



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bachrach

Henry I. Harriman

President United States Chamber of Commerce.

Police Round Up Trio Charged With Needham Robbery

Third Arrest Swiftly Follows Taking of Millen Brothers in New York

Abe Faber of Boston was arrested today by Massachusetts State Police on charges of murder and armed robbery in the Needham bank holdup.

This is the third arrest made by state authorities in the last 24 hours in the Needham bank case. Police also recovered the guns and equipment stolen from the state police exhibit in Mechanics Building early this year.

Merton and Irving Millen, Roxbury brothers, were arrested in New York yesterday on charges of murder and armed robbery. They are being held as fugitives from justice pending extradition proceedings. Police expect the suspects will be brought here for trial not later than the end of the week.

Extradition papers are on the way to the Governor's office in Albany.

Grand Jury to Act

With the arrest of Faber this morning, Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, district attorney of Norfolk County, announced the Grand Jury will assemble Wednesday morning.

He expressed his satisfaction with the work of the police and with the amount of evidence which he will submit to the Grand Jury.

When questioned today regarding the possibility of still other arrests in the Needham case, state police declared they were by no means certain that any other was directly involved in the robbery and machine gun slaying of two Needham policemen.

Abe Faber is 24 years old and lives at 148 Blue Hill Avenue. He is the proprietor of the Faber Company of Boston, a radio equipment store at 135 Columbus Avenue.

He has been held by state police for several days as a suspicious person. After a long period of intense questioning he was formally charged today with murder and armed robbery.

Faber has been receiving mail from the Millens in New York. It is believed police obtained the address

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Winter Releases Gusty Snow Puff On New England

But Towns Were Ready and Army of Workers Tackled the Job

Winter turned loose another gusty puff of snow and northeast wind today and sprinkled the landscape with dry, sugary snowfall.

This one didn't catch the country napping. Here in Boston, the street department had an army of 4000 workers, tractors, trucks and plows waiting for the charge.

The weather bureau forecasts snow tonight and clearing tomorrow with lower temperatures, probably near 6 above. At noon the wind was blowing from the northeast at a velocity of 38 miles an hour. An official temperature of 23 degrees gave the wind and driving snow a keen, icy edge.

Storm Wave General

The countryside took it all like the shock troops that its inhabitants certainly are after the terrific bombardments of wind and weather during the last eight weeks.

The storm wave was general over the eastern regions. Down south, it gave vent to its fury in the form of tornado.

Air-mail commanders grounded their planes as heavy winds and driving snow cut down visibility to nearly zero.

Illinois got an eight-inch snowfall that slowed down transportation by rail and road.

The West Virginia mountain region was buried under a 16-inch snowfall, the worst storm of the winter in that Mason and Dixon locality.

Five Inches at Washington

New York was waiting with 31,000 shovel-wielders, veterans of last Tuesday's siege. The street department estimated that men had removed nearly 580,000 cubic yards of snow at a cost of $1,500,000.

Washington reported five inches of snow. It was too dry to bog the wheels of transportation. Mrs. Roosevelt went out for a drive but the President remained by the White House fireside. Flying ceased at the capital airport.

Down in Connecticut, people hardly noticed the five-inch precipitation which the New Haven weather bureau predicted would amount to 10 inches before the storm ceased.

Deep South Hard Hit By Series of Tornadoes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 26 (AP)—The deep South's fatalities from a series of tornadoes had reached 24 today, with the possibility it would go even higher when full communication is restored.

Striking the "tornado belt" several weeks ahead of the usual season for such storms, the winds also injured many and wrecked an unknown number of dwellings.

Today Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama and other officials directed swift assistance for the stricken areas. Food and supplies were needed and the Red Cross stepped into the breach.

Nova Scotia Prepares For Heavy Coal Trade

GLACE BAY, N. S., Feb. 26 (AP)—The greatest fleet of colliers ever sailed by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation will carry Nova Scotia coal up the St. Lawrence next summer.

Although official announcement is not expected for a few days, it is stated here the corporation already has 22 ships under charter, including most of the 16 operated in 1933. Increased demand that filled about 100 railway cars a day in January is expected to continue.

Rhode Island Governor Has His Office Left

State Laws Practically Give G. O. P. Senate All the Power

Judges All Republican

And So Democratic Executive Finds Himself Politically Bound and Gagged

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—While the nation brews its alphabet broth, Rhode Island stews in its own political juice.

This diminutive State is conducting one of the strangest political chess games in the nation. And it is venerable, sharp-faced Gov. Theodore Francis Green who is checkmated.

A Republican Senate has cornered a Democratic Governor. Governor Green, swept to victory by a 30,000 Democratic majority on the high tide of Rooseveltism, discovers he is not the king but a pawn.

Since a unique law passed in 1901 the Senate has, according to the Governor, acquired a strange hold on the legislative, judicial and executive functions of the State to be used when a Democratic Governor rises to office. This law gives to the Senate not only the right to reject the Governor's appointments, but the power to substitute its own choice. The Governor enjoys the exclusive right only in the appointment of a barber commission.

The Governor sketched for the writer in broad lines how this strange governmental architecture enables the Senate to control all three powers of government.

Appeal to Courts

The Governor contemplates an appeal to the courts from this arrangement, but on the bench are judges mostly appointed by the Senate acting jointly with the House of Representatives. There is not a Supreme Court judge who is not a Republican; there is not one of the 12 district court judges who is not a member of the Grand Old Party. Consequently, the Senate possesses tremendous persuasiveness with the courts, the Governor says.

And with the House almost evenly divided between the two parties, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Ickes Voices Hope For Better Things To Come for Child

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—A defense of what he termed the "social revolution" brought about by the Roosevelt Administration and an expression of hope for still better things to come, were given here by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who addressed the Illinois League of Women Voters, in one of his few public speeches since he entered the Roosevelt Cabinet.

"We may anticipate a time when every child born in this land will have an equal opportunity under the law to grow in normal circumstances to a happy maturity," the Secretary declared.

"We may look forward to the day when child labor, abolished at least for the moment by the textile code, will be permanently outlawed by the adoption of the constitutional amendment that is now being considered by the states; when a carefully-worked-out system of unemployment insurance and old-age pension will give security to those temporarily out of work or during the time when their ability to earn a living will be gone."

Thundering Herds Live in Memory In Wyoming Tribute to 'Buffalo Bill'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CODY, Wyo., Feb. 26—The National Buffalo Bill Memorial Association was launched here today by friends and admirers of the last of the great prairie scouts. This is a holiday in Wyoming celebrating the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of William F. Cody, later colonel and "Buffalo Bill."

Promotion of the National Memorial Association is under the direction of Mrs. Mary Jester Allen, a niece of Colonel Cody, and curator of the Buffalo Bill Museum, a reproduction of the T-E Buffalo Bill Ranch in the Rockies south of the town of Cody and dedicated in 1927 to the memory of the pathfinder.

The highest form of membership will be chief scout, then Indian scouts, pony express riders, guides, rangers, wranglers, trail riders, medicine men, and pioneers.

Markers are to be set at his birthplace, an Iowa farm, and at the childhood home in Salt Creek Valley, near Leavenworth, Kan.; at Hays City, Kan., where he gained the name of "Buffalo Bill"; and at his early home at North Platte, Neb. Tablets will also be erected at the first Cody family home in America, at Beverly Farms, Mass., which was established in 1695, and another at the Quaker home of the mother of Colonel Cody, at Germantown, Penna.

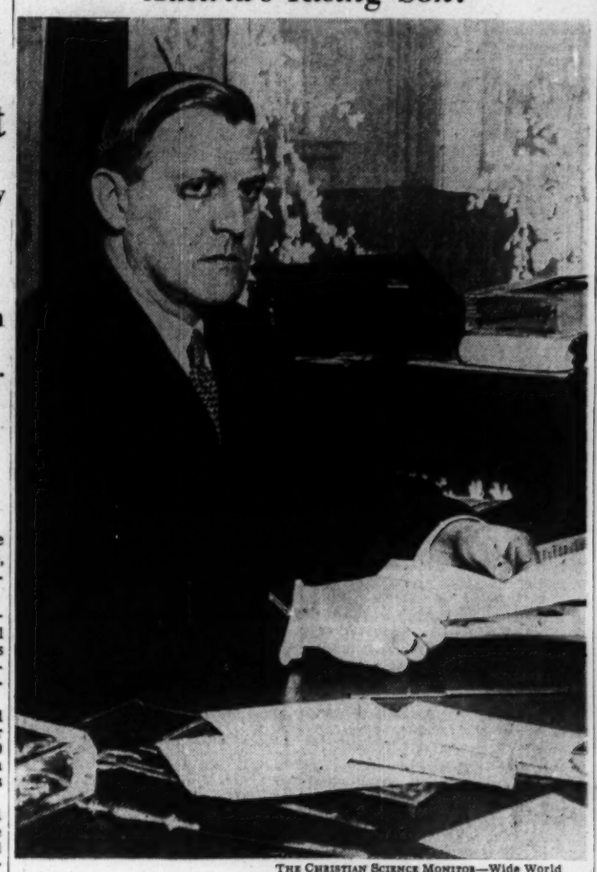
Colonel Cody was born in 1846 on an Iowa farm, where his earliest childhood years were spent. His father joined the California gold seekers, but stopped off in Kansas, as did thousands of others of the covered wagon days. It was the great gold rush of 1860 that lured young William in the direction of Pike's Peak, but destiny led him at the age of 14 to become a pony express rider, at one time carrying the mails on a continuous ride of 321 miles in two and one-half days, using 21 relays of horses—a history-making episode.

From all his world-wide ramblings it was to his little namesake town that Colonel Cody always turned back for rest and recreation, and it is still the home of his three grandchildren, Jane, Frederick and William.

Remembered for his kindness to children, his birthday celebration centered in the youth, and reviving the Western spirit and atmosphere by the planting of native trees, shrubs, flowers and buffalo berries around the town and along the old game, cow, sheep, and Indian trails that cross the virgin mesa upon which the log museum is built to feature and preserve the drama of the building of the West.

Schoolchildren wearing cowboy outfits, singing the colonel's favorite songs, "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground," and "Little Gray Home in the West," trekked westward from Cody and placed a wreath on the bronze equestrian statue of Buffalo Bill, the work and gift of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Austria's Rising Son?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Maj. Emil Fey

Vice-Chancellor and Vienna Leader of the Home Guard, Whose Power Seems to Be Increasing Day by Day.

* * *

Heimwehr New Power in Austria

* * *

National Socialism's Arch-Foe in Vienna Led Recent Offensive Against Socialists

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Maj. Emil Fey, who has become one of the dominant figures in Austria's politics today, has been Dr. Dollfuss's right-hand man during the time of the little Chancellor's march toward dictatorship. He is a leader of the Heimwehr, the group of ultra-patriots who have been violently opposed to the growth of National Socialism.

A year ago Major Fey came into the Dollfuss Government as Minister of Security, but the appointment aroused some questioning as to whether the police, who were in Major Fey's charge, were not becoming the personal followers of that dynamic officer.

To remove this difficulty, Dr. Dollfuss, on revising his Cabinet last September, adroitly took over the Ministry of Security himself. But the move scarcely robbed the Heimwehr leader of actual power, since he became Vice-Chancellor and his prestige and influence increased in consequence.

As Socialist discontent at Dr. Dollfuss's drift toward dictatorship became more vehement, Major Fey proved to be the particular object of Socialist mistrust, and when early in February Dr. Dollfuss was due to go to Budapest, leaving the Government in charge of Major Fey, there were many rumors that advantage would be taken of that opportunity for a vigorous anti-Socialist drive. The rumors were not without some support in the fulminations of Major Fey's own paper. Moreover strange manifestations of the National Socialist legion in Austria's mountainous hinterland, with talk of home rule in Tyrol, made the prospects of drastic action on the part of the Government more and more likely.

Whatever truth there may have been in the rumors, events turned out much as had been expected. During the Chancellor's absence the police reported the discovery of secret activity by the outlawed Socialist "Schutzbund." Major Fey's paper announced "Merciless offensives against Reds." At the moment when the Heimwehr in Tyrol, Styria, Styria, Carinthia and other provinces was executing minor coups, the storm broke in Vienna.

The civil strife was generally laid at Major Fey's door. It is assumed that under the cover of the moderating influence of Dr. Dollfuss, the energetic Vice Chancellor and his Heimwehr have become the real power in Austria, and that the country has only kept off German National Socialism by adopting the main elements of that system itself.

Marching Fascists In Austria Cause Many Wild Rumors

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

VIENNA, Feb. 26—Troops of the Fascist Heimwehr were marching to all sections of Austria today and one unverified rumor was that they were preparing to meet Archduke Otto, claimant to the Austrian throne, at the Swiss border and escort him triumphantly to Vienna.

Another equally unsubstantiated rumor said 40,000 members of the Heimwehr were concentrating along the Austro-German border.

Both the Foreign Office and the Heimwehr headquarters denied these tales. The Foreign Office stated there was no concentration of armed men on either side of the Austro-German border.

A Government spokesman said all these troop movements of the Heimwehr were really propaganda marches. The Socialists have been crushed, he explained, and now the Heimwehr is following up its victory by parading its force in all provinces. He said it was hoped that in this way the Heimwehr may win popular support, especially among elements which previously were sympathetic to the National Socialists.

At the same time, from Heimwehr sources, came the private explanation that the Fascist militia were being shifted away from their homes "for psychological reasons." It was said that troops from other provinces would command more respect than troops in which each member was known to the townspeople by his first name.

Roosevelt Asks Merging of All Communication

Unified Federal Control Called For in Message to Congress

Radio Is Brought In

Resulting Body Will Have Almost Unlimited Power Over Nation's Talk

The Washington Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — As is his custom when events are drifting into possibly damaging routine, President Roosevelt today stirred things up with new proposals.

A special message calling for unified federal control of radio, cables, telegraph and telephone, and a White House conference on commercial policy gave fresh headlines to the nation's newspapers as the airmail debate was getting tense and, unpleasant for the Administration.

* * *

Communications:

In one of the messages to Congress, which President Roosevelt has been trying to avoid this session, he tells legislators that communications, like transportation and power, should have its exclusively controlling agency. He proposes fusion of the Federal Radio Commission with the communications functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The resulting body will have greater authority than ever before in American history over the methods by which the nation talks to itself, and to the world. It will investigate the possibility of consolidating existing companies and prepare legislation for the next session of Congress. Needless competition will presumably be ironed out, while rates will be controlled. An early result, in the opinion of insiders, may be the stage-managed merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph.

The broader regulatory body which President Roosevelt urges will, it is expected, be equipped to handle critical radio problems with greater objectivity. Within coming months and years, it is felt, the allocation of wave lengths both nationally and internationally, and a successful solution to the question of freedom of the air, will become increasingly difficult. Already charges of government censorship through the Federal Radio Commission are piling up. The issue is: Will the new and greater Communications Commission exercise closer or looser supervision over the American air?

* * *

Foreign Trade:

At 3 o'clock today took place the most important foreign affairs meeting since President Roosevelt wrote his message to London from the cruiser Indianapolis. After months of preparation, intensified since Mr. Cordell Hull has been back from Montevideo, the Commercial Policy Committee has charted plans for reviving foreign trade. Meanwhile Mr. George N. Peek presents an impressive mechanism—almost another emergency department—to handle trade.

At the White House were Secretary Hull, flanked by Assistant Sec-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Control Is Sought By Shifting Duties Of Present Boards

The message of the President follows:

To the Congress:

I have long felt that for the sake of clarity and effectiveness the relationship of the Federal Government to certain services known as utilities should be divided into three fields—transportation, power and communication.

The problems of transportation are vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the problems of power, its development, transmission and distribution, in the Federal Power Commission.

In the field of communication, however, there is today no single government agency charged with broad authority.

The Congress has vested certain authority over certain parts of communication in the Interstate Commerce Commission and there is in addition, the agency known as the Federal Radio Commission.

I recommend that the Congress create a new agency to be known as the Federal Communications Commission, such agency to be vested with the authority now lying in the Federal Radio Commission and with such authority over communications as now lies with the Interstate Commerce Commission—the services affected to be all of those which rely on wires, cables or radio as a medium of transmission.

It is my thought that a new commission such as I suggest might well be organized this year by transferring the present authority for the control of communications of the Radio Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The new body should, in addition, be given full power to investigate and study the business of existing companies and make recommendations to the Congress for additional legislation at the next session.

The Washington Day

The myriad events in America's capital are brought together in crisp, orderly paragraphs every day in the Monitor under this head. It provides a spotlight on events in one of the world's greatest news centers for the easy comprehension of busy readers.

An Intimate Message

Friendly letters from the Monitor correspondents who are watching the nation's government from the front row appear every Monday on the editorial page. They summarize and appraise affairs in an informal way that is as helpful as it is interesting.

Photo © Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc.—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Things Present

Shades of technocracy! Now come Dr. Karl T. Compton, head of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. R. A. Millikan, of California Institute of Technology, with evidence to prove that labor-saving inventions have opened up as many jobs as they have closed. Read the first editorial.

Well! We wonder what that "monster" in Loch Ness has to do with the excitement in the Waddles strip. Better follow it this week.

Rent-payers will enjoy "House Hunting in India" on the Home Forum page. And bear in mind that a rupee is worth about 32½ cents!

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening page, the Progress in Education page, and another "With the Inventors."

Look for the weekly Magazine Section on Wednesday.

Educational Clearing House Proposed to Unify Program For Coming Reconstruction

Appeal Made at Cleveland Convention for Action in National Emergency—Yearbook Places Emphasis on 'Selling' Schools to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26—An appeal to the National Education Association and to the Department of Superintendence to set up a clearing house on educational reconstruction has been made by the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education, which the two groups established a year ago.

Executive committees of the two organizations heard the commission's recommendation yesterday prior to its presentation to the convention of the Department of Superintendence, whose business sessions got under way here this morning.

The job for the clearing house was definitely stated by the commission. It should canvass the recommendations made by various regional and national organizations which now are working at the problem of educational reconstruction without any coördination or general plan.

Canvass of Criticisms

It should create facilities for the appraisal of these recommendations and for their coördination into a unified plan.

It should coördinate the plans and programs of various organizations interested in educational recovery.

It should define important problems needing additional study and induce organizations to set up fact-finding agencies.

It should canvass the current criticisms of education from both educational and lay sources, and devise means for profiting from those which have merit.

The proposal carries with it a request for $20,000 to finance one year's work.

In making its plea for such a clearing house the commission makes the frank admission that as the result of its studies it believes that, "the educational emergency has its roots in conditions which existed before the onset of the depression," and that in the next decade education "will undergo a reconstruction and expansion more fundamental than it has experienced in other periods of its history."

Problems In Administration

Educators should draw a leaf from the notebooks of soap and toothpaste advertisers, according to the committee which prepared the 1934 yearbook for the Department of Superintendence. The yearbook, which deals with "Critical problems in school administration," was presented to the convention today by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Ben G. Graham, superintendent of schools, Pittsburgh, Penna.

By far the longest chapter tells the schoolmen how to sell the schools, in other words how to help the public to know the mysteries of education. Graduation nights should no longer be occasions of diplomas, white carnations, and class prophecies, but should become vehicles of propaganda for the neighborhood audience, according to the yearbook.

All of the state legislatures have handicapped teaching by prescribing instructional materials, it is said in a chapter dealing with lay control of schools. In one State there are 40 legislative regulations, dealing with what shall be taught. The smallest number in any State is 10, with 27.7 the average number.

Teacher Participation Emphasized

The yearbook deplores the activities of "pressure groups" of well-meaning but ill-judged attempts to put social information before the students, and of the activities of inexperienced lay boards of education.

Insistence is laid upon teacher participation, either with or without teacher organizations, in curriculum construction, supervision, school publicity, selection of textbooks and supplies, building construction, research, and school legislation.

There are some 3300 counties in the United States and the yearbook raises the question of reducing these considerably by making the unit of administration center around the trade and economic community area, making the center of population rather than geographical lines determine the borders of the unit.

New Conditions Faced

Now that the storm has passed over, the educators have the task of picking up the pieces, said Mr. Paul C. Stetson, superintendent of schools, Indianapolis, president of the department, in an interview. Mr. Stetson added that the specific problem of educators today is to adjust the schools to a different type of economic and social conditions, a task in which the State must assume more and more financial responsibility.

Mr. Stetson is one of the members who oppose federal grants, although he and some of those who stand with him are not against temporary federal aid. The department itself has gone on record again and again in favor of federal support for schools but Mr. Stetson's opinion is that this implies federal control, a price which he declares is too high to pay.

Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, went even further in his speech to the association this morning, saying that unless the educators adapt the school system to the demands of the new society, they will not be able to recapture the confidence and hence the support of citizens.

If children are to be fitted for the new order, classrooms must become laoratories where the old verities of honesty, probity, good will and tolerance are analyzed, rationalized and justified to youth, said Mr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, New York City. Mr. Campbell added, "Until youths are convinced that this moral life rests upon a firm foundation, the structure so elaborately raised in school may later be shaken."

Good order and justice with liberty is the religion of democracy, said Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University, at the annual vesper service yesterday. The survival of democracy in the United States, declared Dr. Bryan, will depend upon what "our people and especially our young people fundamentally believe and will to establish."

In the evening the delegates saw, "The Human Adventure," a sound film sketching the rise of mankind from savagery to civilization, and showing 12 field expeditions of the Oriental Institute at work in the Near East recovering the lost story of the development of civilization.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Doesn't Seem to Want to Come Off

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Business Is Rallied Against Stock Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

House committee that the pending bill would put them out of business.

In the current fight the attitude of the White House is all-important. Mr. Roosevelt has taken the general position that the stock market must be brought under some sort of federal regulation to correct abuses which have been disclosed, week after week, for more than a year, by the Senate committee with Mr. Ferdinand Pecora as its counsel.

But Mr. Roosevelt has not stated exactly what regulations he proposes, and he has not given a definite stamp of approval to the pending Fletcher-Rayburn bill. Business leaders say the bill is stringent far beyond any expectation or need, and they are resolved to submit to the measure only after the last ounce of opposition has been exerted. In the committee itself, this attack has brought counter-attacks, and the charge of "Wall Street lobbying" and "propaganda."

In the tumult of all that is going on today in the present sessions of Congress, the New Deal, the airplane controversy, and the like, comparatively little attention has fallen upon this new proposed regulatory legislation, and yet for far-reaching results hardly anything approaches the importance of the measure in its ultimate effect on the financial machinery of the nation.

In testimony before the House last week Mr. Whitney urged the committee to scrap the bill, which would put the projected regulation in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission, and write another in which the regulation would be done by a seven-member authority on which the stock exchange would be represented.

In his letter today Mr. Harriman emphasized that the authors of the pending bill had gone far beyond the recommendations of the special committee which reported to President Roosevelt on the subject early this year. That committee, he said, indicated its desire to protect legitimate interests of investors, and "to assure those who desired to speculate that the dice were not loaded against them.

"The committee recognized the natural instinct toward speculation, and aimed, not at its suppression, but at its proper regulation," he said. "It did not try to create another Eighteenth Amendment situation. To these broad principles, aiming essentially at the establishment of fair exchange practices, the business men of the country will give hearty assent.

"The unusual character of the bill appears when examination discloses that, however desirable reasonable regulation of exchanges, the chief effects of the bill would fall upon the companies that perform the greater part of the country's business. To this end, it is suddenly proposed to subject the major business corporations to a high degree of regulation. . . .

"Provisions of the bill, in the light of the above references, make clear an intention that the commission should even say who may be directors and officers. The undertaking would not stand alone; for any officer or director who was responsible for violation of a provision of the bill or of the commission's regulations, even if the intention were solely to get a judicial determination of constitutional propriety, would be threatened with a fine up to $25,000 and imprisonment up to 10 years.

"The alternative to signing such an undertaking is possible exclusion of the company's securities from all exchanges, from the mails, and from interstate commerce."

R. I. Governor Has Office Left

(Continued from Page 1)

...ate with its tremendous and ...tiring Republican majority con...s even the balance of legislative power, Governor Green declares.

Hence the Governor sits in the capital, convinced that his office is a mockery. Ruler over impotence, he beholds this legislative session yielding so far only about 10 minor measures, while it spends itself in futile wrangling over his appointments. He is convinced that the traditional division of American governmental functions has disappeared in Rhode Island and that this State is a hard little nut of Republican hierarchy, which even the New Deal has not been able to crack.

He received little solace from the fact that his appointment of Mr. Edward J. Kelly, as superintendent of the State Police, finally prevailed after a storm of vituperations and innuendos. Ironically he said of this:

"It is one appointment I may make for which the Senate may not substitute its own choice and they opposed me even in this."

The Governor does not expect help from the state court, which in 1907 rendered an advisory opinion to the effect that the 1901 law relative to appointments was constitutional. But he has taken his problem to the people by means of the radio. Two Democratic legislators are reported to be contemplating the memorializing of Congress that the situation in Rhode Island represents a constitutional violation.

Senator Harry P. Codwell, Republican Senate leader, has a different version. Whereas the Governor declares the Senate has balked him in practically all his appointments, Senator Codwell estimates that the Senate has allowed the Chief Executive about one-third of his selections.

The Senate defends the arrangement whereby the appointive power reposes in the Senate. He said the upper chamber had never misused this power but rather had obtained the service of the best men regardless of party. He insists that Senate appointments are more representative.

Scathingly the Governor denounced this viewpoint. Appointments to executive positions is the function of the chief executive in the first place, according to Governor Green. The Governor taxed with the faithful execution of the laws, cannot perform this task unless he can select his own aids, he explained.

In the second place, the Senate is grossly unrepresentative of the people of the State, he said. Of the 42 senators, the 28 Republicans represent about 200,000 people, while the 14 Democrats represent 900,000, or two and one-half times as many.

It cannot be gainsaid that the situation in Rhode Island is anomalous. It reverses the trend in Democratic government throughout the world. Since parliamentary government began, the Senate, or the upper chamber, has been steadily shorn of its powers in all the nations, until in 1911, the British House of Lords became a very venerable symbol of a vestiginal organ or government.

The theory is that the Senate, not elected on a population basis, is not so representative of the people as the lower house. It is related distantly, perhaps, to the royalist and aristocratic traditions in government.

Consequently the overweening power of the Senate in Rhode Island is all the more difficult to understand.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Museum

Examples of early English needlework are to be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in a special exhibition arranged in the Decorative Arts Wing. Loans from important collections are added to the Museum pieces. From the ensemble one may gain a good idea of the craft of embroidery as practiced in England from Henry VIII's time.

The early pieces show their derivation of ideas from medieval tapestries. The tenth stitch, similar to our petit point, is used for designs including birds and flowers and animals. The work is solidly wrought. Another interesting group contains examples of relief embroidery in which the stitchery is applied over a padding of hair or wool. These look like bas-reliefs, with the tri-dimensional characteristic. The principal subjects in the stump-work pictures are royalty, surrounded by a richly ornamental background. Somehow the sculptural character does not seem functional; it appears somewhat an affectation and does not enhance the stitch craft.

Simpler embroideries are to be found which reveal a more elaborate and painstaking craftsmanship. There are coverlets, caps, samplers and perfume bags. The pieces are rare and beautiful, a feast to an eye fed continuously upon manufactured textile decoration.

Dr. Ross's Aquarelles

At the Fogg Museum of Art, at Harvard, there is on display an exhibition of water colors by Dr. Denman Ross, painter, theorizer, patron of the arts. In his pictures he employs what the painter calls a "set palette." The colors are arranged in accordance with a definite, logical plan of the relations of tone, and the painter seeks his sequences of pigment not from visual observation of the color of the subject, but from the logic of the palette which has been spread on the basis of two or three or four colors. As a result there is a logic apparent in his pictures. They do not have the chaotic aspect which many water colors have, due to a lack of discipline and organized planning.

D. A.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibition of contemporary French lithographs; modern illustrated books, prints and water colors by Blake; Madonna and Child by Mantegna; selected prints and recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, and music at 2.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings by J. Eliot Enneking, through March 1.

Children's Art Center—Portraits in oil and pastels by Boston artists.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Dr. Denman W. Ross; Japanese prints and textiles; French drawings and prints of the eighteenth century. Through Feb. 28. Exhibition of British champion animals, sculptured by Herbert Haseltine. March 1-15.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art, also special exhibition of modern ecclesiastical art, brought here from the World's Fair. Through March 15.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Marguerite S. Pearson. Through March 3.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Russell Cheney. Feb. 28-March 17.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings of still-life and flowers in oil and water color by Helen Alden Woodworth, Feb. 26-March 9.

The Myles Standish Galleries—Water colors by Stephen Yocubowsky; also paintings in oil and water color, and pastels by New England artists. Feb. 27-March 10.

The Canterbury Art Guild, Cambridge—Exhibition of water colors by Nelson Chase. Feb. 26-March 12.

Vose Galleries—Forty-fifth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March 10.

Adrian Gallery—General exhibition.

Cassen Galleries—General exhibitions.

Dell & Richards—Paintings of ships and the sea, by Frank Vining Smith. Through March 3.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Etchings and lithographs by Whistler.

More Emphasis Upon 'Attitudes' Of Children Urged

Research Group Finds Present School Tests Are Not Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26—Children will be no longer marked according to their knowledge of the capital of New Zealand or the chief product of Chile if members of the American Educational Research Association, in session here this week, have their way.

Tests based only on the subject matter taught in the schools are not effective methods of measuring learning, the research workers believe, and they are eager to have more use made of the instruments for measuring the attitudes produced by learning.

For instance in the field of social science they are agreed that it would be better to find out what attitudes the children are building up toward those of different nations or different economic levels from themselves, and how critical-minded their lessons are making them.

Some of the directions in which research is apt to turn during the coming year were indicated in an interview with Mr. Paul T. Rankin, director of instruction, Board of Education, Detroit, president of the association.

"Research workers are finding that they must exercise considerable leadership in the discovery and selection of problems on which to work," said Mr. Rankin. "Certainly we shall need to turn attention more and more to school support and taxation. We shall need to appraise instructional programs in their whole effect upon the child, not upon the segments of learning.

"We shall need to develop more adequate procedures for training for the wise use of leisure time. We need research to discover what uses of leisure time actually help toward the abundant life, toward satisfaction for the individual and the community. For instance we should determine whether a love for literature is best inculcated by spending a whole semester with Milton's minor poems or by permitting the students freedom to browse among all the English poets and make their own anthologies."

The association has been hearing discussions over the week-end dealing with problems of research in various branches of education and today is devoting time to new evidence in teaching, and to the Payne Fund studies of the effect of motion pictures on youth.

'Blue Shirts Forever,' Replies O'Duffy to Ban

DUBLIN, Feb. 26 (AP)—Ireland's wearers of the Blue Shirt gave their reply yesterday to the all-inclusive ban on uniforms, proposed in a bill presented to the Dail Eireann, with a huge mass meeting at Kildare.

Gen. Eoin O'Duffy headed several thousand cheering, marching blue-clad followers to a meeting in the town square. He told them that Blue Shirts would be worn in Ireland when President de Valera was forgotten. There were several scuffles, but no serious clashes.

Roosevelt Gets Pat On Back From Shaw

PANAMA, Feb. 26 (AP)—From Mr. G. Bernard Shaw comes a pat on the back for President Roosevelt!

"Roosevelt is doing well," said the Irish dramatist, interviewed Feb. 23 as he passed through the canal, New Zealand-bound on a vacation.

"He has advanced greatly since I was last in the United States. He is struggling to extricate the country from the control of private interests, similar to the policies of Hitler and Doumergue, who both got a terrific majority because they promised the overthrow of Parliaments which do nothing but prevent things being done."

Alberta Liquor Profit

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 26 (AP)—Net operating profit of $1,300,389 for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1933, was shown in the annual report of the Alberta Liquor Control Board. This compares with $1,305,545 for the previous year.

Government Plans To Help Taxpayers With Tax Returns

The annual battle of income tax figures is on. But for citizens of Metropolitan Boston it should have no terrors, because the Government is going to help them make out their blanks.

Mr. Joseph P. Carney, Collector of Internal Revenue, has announced that between March 1 and 15 nearly 100 deputies will be assigned to various cities and towns throughout the State to help the taxpayers.

Mr. Carney also has notified large firms and organizations employing a large personnel that they may have assigned to them an officer to aid the employees in filing returns. Requests for this service should be made in writing.

An itinerary of the days and places where the deputies will be stationed in Metropolitan Boston is given below. The hours when this service will be available are between 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. except on Saturday when the hours will be 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Cambridge—March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
Quincy—March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
Framingham—March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
Milford—March 7.
Needham—March 8.
Wellesley—March 9.
Franklin—March 12.
Natick—March 10.
Marlboro—March 13, 14.
Concord—March 6.
Norwood—March 14.
Newton—March 8.
Reading—March 6.
Waltham—March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.
Malden—March 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Crashed Air Liner Found On Mountain in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 26 (AP)—Seven men and a woman were found dead last night in the wreckage of the missing United air liner which crashed on a flight from Salt Lake City to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Pilot Lloyd Anderson apparently had brushed the plane against a knoll in seeking to surmount the Wasatch Mountains, or the plane had developed mechanical trouble in the murky weather of Friday.

Church Nationalization Predicted in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 26 (By U. P.)—Immediate nationalization of Mexican churches was predicted here as the result of an opinion by Attorney-General Portes Gil declaring many church property transfers were dummy sales.

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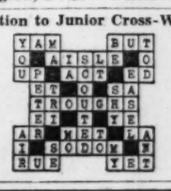

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Haitians' Reluctance to Talk Due to Writers' Weird Tales, Monitor Air Tourist Finds

Greatly Exaggerated Stories of Voodooism Lead Residents to Avoid Questioners—American Marines to Depart With Many Firm Friendships

Wings Over South America
Nineteenth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Information is the most precious commodity that exists in Haiti. Exact, reliable, accurate information is harder to come at than silver and fine gold, more precious than rubies and emeralds. I question and survey and study and question again and my conclusions, simple as they are, were harder to get than the distillation of the flavor of any other country in South or Central America on this trip that I have been making with Pan American Airways.

The reluctance of people to talk arises from a mixture of things. Some of those best qualified to observe are writing books themselves. They tell you the prospective titles. They show you the photographs they have taken. Now and then they drop a bit of information but at once they say, "Oh, you must not use that."

Sometimes the silence is the result of resentment that Haiti has been "exploited," that the odd and strange and weird things about Haiti have been told by writers in such a way as to exaggerate their significance and without due regard to the truth and to the culture and education and charm of the high class Haitian. These are the people who tell you that "you couldn't possibly understand Haiti in a few days," or "why should I tell you, for you will only get it wrong anyway."

Chatter Must Be Carefully Checked

Again the reluctance to speak may be due to the fact that the longer people live in Haiti the less sure they are of their conclusions.

So that this sometimes throws the traveler back upon the uninformed chatter which must be checked and rechecked and counterchecked. I begin to have sympathy for those people who are said to have misrepresented the country. If it was as hard for them to find out the truth as for me, what wonder that they slipped a bit.

I had before I arrived in Port-au-Prince the idea that the comic, the ridiculous pages of Haitian history belonged to the reign of Faustin, the former slave, who crowned himself emperor. I was of the impression that he was the one who set up a court with a black Duke of Marmalade and duchesses of equally melodious names. I asked the three men to whom I am most indebted for my facts about Haiti and they corroborated my views. But a man who has just finished a book on Haiti said, "You are wrong. It was Christophe, who had the nobility," Christophe that earlier black slave who became ruler. And then I put the question to two Haitians who smiled and murmured politely, "It was Christophe," and then when I expressed surprise they said, "It was Faustin, too, and Desalines," Desalines, the very first slave to sit on the throne.

Voodooism Greatly Exaggerated

But I have had access to the information of the three persons I most wanted to talk with, and coupled with facts picked up here and there I am certain that "voodooism," the pièce de resistance of many writers, has been greatly exaggerated.

Superstition exists, much superstition, not just the kind which throws salt over the shoulder when it has been spilled or refuses to walk under a ladder, but superstition which involves ghosts and evil spirts and spells against your enemies.

Voodooism was brought originally from Africa and developed by slaves. It has woven into it what they found of religion in the new land and it is built up of dances and spells, of deceiving the gods with money bags filled with sand and using the back door of your house for weeks if someone has spilled cornmeal over the front doorway.

All of this involves chickens and goats and sometimes other animals, but the evidence of human sacrifices in present times is pretty slender. To say that a region has a king is perhaps to confuse fact with fancy, the actual Government with carnival time when there are kings and princes all over the place. And one must be very certain that one of these same carnival dances with the pageantry of New Orleans, of Nice, of Rio de Janeiro, is not mistaken for one of the voodoo dances. White people rarely see the actual voodoo dances, although I have talked with some who have been present.

One of these, a trusted friend of Haitains, said, "The one great danger is that fakirs are tempted to graft on the superstition of the people. The powerful leader picks out a likely victim and tells him that his dead are restless and must be appeased. He says that he has no money. Presently his dog or his cow or his horse dies, or his child becomes ill. In a panic he finds the money somehow. The ceremony takes place. Everybody is happy. The people have had a dance. The victim thinks he is safe. And the leader, to his own thought, has merely kept up interest in his religion as a minister might conduct a revival, or a priest have a bazaar."

Use of Tomtom Forbidden

The drum is a necessary part of the voodoo ceremony and for eight years now the use of the tomtom or African drum has been forbidden. The United States Marines, charged with the duty of keeping law and order, have gathered in as many as 60 drums in one night and now if you want to hear that tremendous drumming you have to go far back in the hills.

After all, while voodoo has been the strange, the unusual thing, which has attracted most attention to Haiti, there is far more interest and far more valuable material for study in the history of this little country. When Columbus discovered it in 1492 there were some 2,000,000 Indians there, a people which quickly began to disappear under the tasks imposed by white men.

In 1517 the first slaves were brought from Africa. In 1793 with the French revolution shaking the motherland, the Haitians were slipping quietly out of their plantation huts ostensibly to voodoo dance, but actually to set up that network of organization which forced France to free them.

When Napoleon tried to reëstablish slavery the effort left little behind it but a palace which belonged to his sister, Pauline, and some lines in history concerning her husband, Leclerc. But Negro officers who had hitherto remained loyal to France deflected and there came the first former slave ruler, Desalines.

"One and Indivisible"

Here were slaves forcing their independence and setting up their own republic, a condition like only to Liberia, and different even from the African Republic, since Haitians won their own freedom at the point of the sword. Into the first and every subsequent constitution have been written the words, "The Republic of Haiti is one and indivisible, essentially free, sovereign, and independent. Its territory and dependent islands are inviolable and cannot be alienated by any treaty or any convention." In which is one reason why the United States failed to buy one of the islands for a naval base, although to save set it up would have brought millions of dollars annually into the Haitian treasury.

But into the subsequent history of the country came unusual conditions derived from the Negro blood of the population. Some foreigners are firmly of the opinin that Haitians are the most self-conscious people over their Negro origin of any in the world. These people say that in the United States the distinction has been drawn so definitely that Negroes, mainly living by themselves, do not face the same kind of heartaches as in Haiti.

Haitians themselves tell me that women of nearly white origin turn a cold shoulder at dances to men whose African features and coloring are more pronounced, that these latter are not freely admitted to clubs. And Americans say that Haiti "could have been conquered with straw swords if people sent down here had never by the flicker of an eyelash indicated that they noticed any color line, so eager are the people for recognition by the whites."

Friendliness Won by Marines

As it is, the occupation by the United States Marine Corps, which will end this October, has made many more friends than most people at home realize. A Haitian of some importance told me that, while the people of his class were deeply hurt in their pride by the occupation, the common people had benefited so much by it that they would regret to see it ended. Another Haitian pointed out to me that about $1,000,000 a year is spent in Port-au-Prince either from the pay of the marines themselves or for government needs, or by the people who come to visit them.

Institutions, schools, hospitals, especially the police, all bear evidence to the good accomplished by the corps. Another Haitian commented on the good behavior of the troops and said that he would much regret their going. So that, laying aside the question of whether it is right for one country to occupy another, which is not at all the purpose of this article, I have seen in Port-au-Prince unexpected evidence of friendliness established by the marines.

But to go back again to what one Haitian calls "the wide ditch between my people." Association with other races, intermarriage with whites, education in France, cultivation of appreciation for music and culture has developed among the Haitians themselves an upper class which rides in automobiles while the common people are on foot, which lives in fine houses while the common people put up huts of old tin cans and packing boxes, which reads and writes literature while 90 per cent of the people remain illiterate.

Wide Division Between Classes

The upper class is always aspiring. The common people do not even cultivate all their land, but would be content to lie under a tree which dropped a mango or a banana once a day. That means there is no solidarity in the nation itself. Ambition to rise means that most people speak better of themselves than of their neighbors. The upper class, apologetically, disdains the lower. It even looks with disfavor upon its own members. The Constitution declares unity of lands, but there is no unity of purpose or aim or desire of the people.

Here lies one of the most interesting problems of modern government. There is stirring here as in Russia, as in Germany, as in Italy. The Americans go home in October. Will the wish to be left alone compel Haitians to support their own Government, or will they recklessly plunge into revolution? You can place wagers anywhere along the main street of Port-au-Prince any day, if you are interested.

Traces of the Spanish, French, English and United States occupations may be seen by any tourist. Port-au-Prince has one of the largest and one of the most boisterous markets in the word. From every crease in the hills of a Thursday or Friday come women carrying on their heads 25, 30, even 40 or 50 pounds of vegetables and fruit. Most of them come to Petionville in the hills, just above Port-au-Prince. They arrive by Friday evening after their long walk, and they sleep under thatched roofs raised on four posts, crowded unbelievably close, and on Saturday mornings they sell their loads for a few "gourds," each "gourd" being 20 Haitian cents.

Up in the hills at Petionville and Kenskoff are to be seen huts built almost entirely with machetes and fields plowed almost entirely by handmade wooden instruments, and corn cached in the trees in great bundles which look like bananas wrapped in straw, bands of tin around the tree trunks preventing rats from coming at the crop.

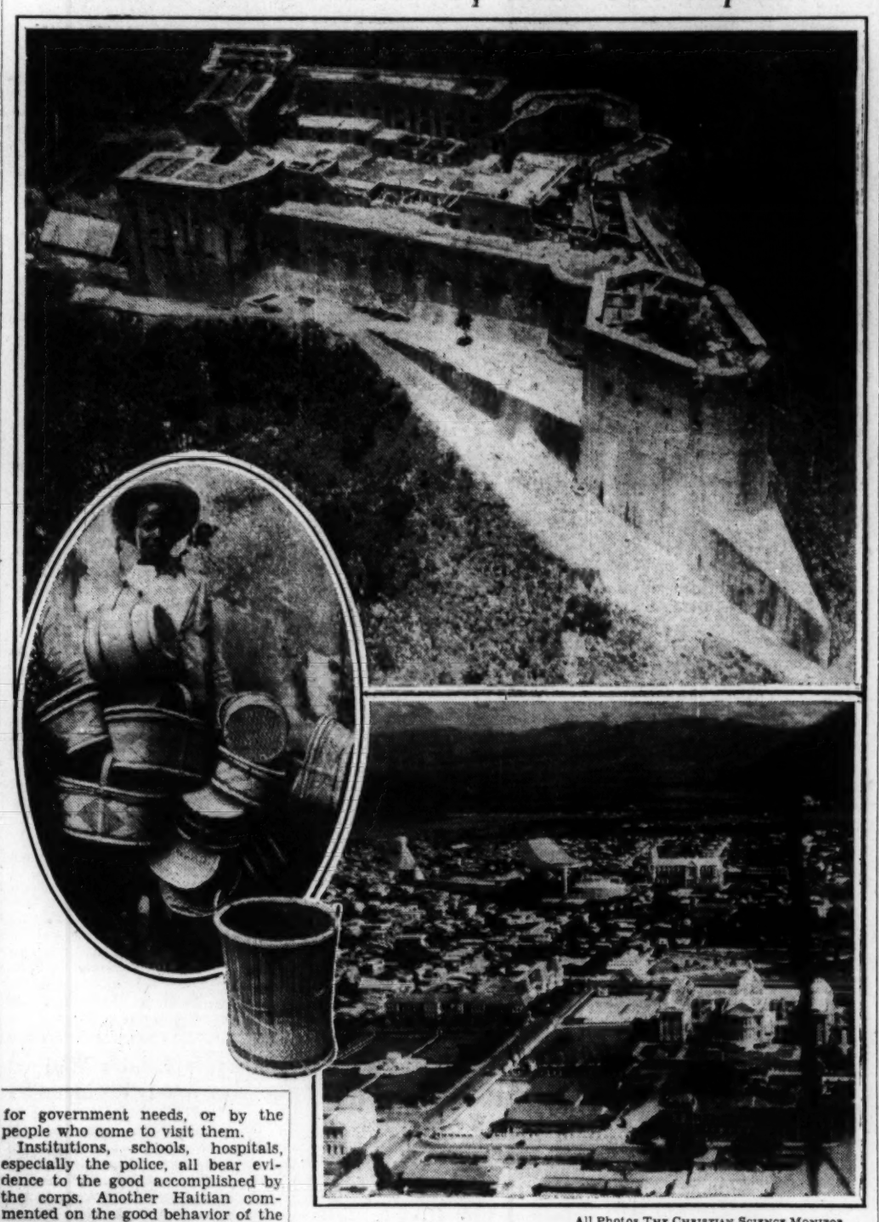
Gracious Houses, Beautiful Gardens

In town are gracious houses in beautiful gardens and the palace where a lucky visitor sees the private agartments of President Vincent, where a visitor in the time of President Borno would have seen a copy of The Christian Science Monitor on the table and had his attention called to some item. But any visitor can go to the "hall of busts" and see the black statues of all the Haitian Presidents. Desalines only having color in his green cravat, his bandanna under his white plumed hat, and his coat and waistcoat richly embroidered in gold.

Out at Cape Haitien are the fascinating ruins of one of the contenders for place as "eighth wonder of world," the "citadel with 365 doors," built by Christophe, the slave who became a ruler.

But wherever the visitor goes he must not think that the huts along the streets, each one a place of business with a food stand before it, are Haiti. He must go to the clubs, to the fashionable restaurants and watch the grand manners, the "savoir faire" of the educated Haitian. He must not think that all the history is in the past, the anchor of Columbus's flagship, the Santa Maria, which stands in the great hall of the palace. He must see the model town which is the hobby of President Vincent. And he will perhaps, like the long-time residents of Haiti, begin to shake his head in doubt of what the outcome will be and begin to say too, "I like it, but I don't understand or even begin to know Haiti."

Haiti—Where Slaves Set Up Their Own Republic



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Shuler's Last Stop on Homeward Flight

Upper—Ruins of the "Citadel With 365 Doors" at Cape Haitien. Inset—A Peddler of Basketry. Lower—The Capital, Port-au-Prince.

Mexico Finds Francs Useful

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 26 (By U. P.)—All Mexican diplomatic and consular officials residing abroad will be paid in French francs beginning March 1, the Foreign Office has announced. The decision was based on the grounds that the franc is the stablest currency at present, officials explained. The current rate is 12.73 a peso. The ruling applies to personnel residing both in Europe and America.

Marion Steam Shovel Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Marion Steam Shovel Company reports net loss of $870,563 for last year, compared with loss of $678,424 in 1932.

Cosmic Rays Invite Glimpse Of Physical Universe's Origin

Prof. A. H. Compton of Chicago Tells American Physical Society of Significance of Progress Made in Study of Stratosphere Data

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The nature of cosmic rays has been largely defined as a result of the American stratosphere ballon flight of last November, thus closing one of the greatest debates among natural scientists in recent years, and possibly opening the way to glimpses of the origin of the physical universe, it was brought out at the meeting of the American Physical Society here Feb. 24.

Announcement was made by Prof. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago that measurements taken in the balloon prove that cosmic rays reaching the earth are composed largely or entirely of electrically charged particles. The opposing theory was that the rays were waves.

The finding of cosmic rays of a new type was also reported by the University of Chicago Nobel Prize winner. "Having learned something definite regarding the nature of cosmic rays we are now in a position to find out whence they come and to formulate intelligently theories regarding their mode of origin," Professor Compton commented.

"Already the Chicago survey experiments have shown that the rays come from far outside the earth's atmosphere. There is a suggestion that the sun has a slight effect on their strength. But at present it would appear that these rays really come from remote parts of the cosmos.

"Very possibly they are older than the earth itself, for their energies are so high that calculation shows that if a particle is once thrust out into space it can continue, before it is stopped by the matter in interstellar space, for a time equal at least to the estimated age of the earth. There is, in fact, reason to hope that further study of these rays may bring us valuable information regarding the ancient history of the universe."

The stratosphere data prove for the first time, it is said, the existence of a component of the cosmic rays consisting of either protons, the nuclei of hydrogen atoms, or positrons, positive electrons. Because these rays must penetrate the barrier of the earth's magnetic field before reaching the earth, only those rays which have energy enough to penetrate vertically through half or more of the atmosphere are found to reach the earth at all.

Measurements show that high up in the stratosphere there is a more absorbable type of cosmic ray which is either electrically neutral or with a large ratio of mass to charge, being in this case heavier than protons.

To distinguish whether the main part of cosmic rays consists of protons or positrons, high altitude flights with equipment similar to that used on the Settle-Fordney flight, should be made in Canada, closer to the magnetic pole, Dr. Compton said. Further high altitude balloon flights closer to the equator may determine whether the high altitude type of rays are protons of alpha particles or something else, he pointed out.

The vast new source of energy revealed in the cosmic rays and the chance that they may give a clue to primeval origins have furnished the cosmic rays with a fascinating public interest.

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The Editor's Puzzle

257

If As the woman
~~Stepping down~~ out of
the ~~evil~~ limousine, a
a ragged little ~~nuisance~~
~~child of tender years~~
begged ~~the result if she~~ her to
~~would please~~ buy a paper
~~from him~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Police Round Up Trio Charged With Needham Robbery

(Continued from Page 1)

of the garage where the stolen state police equipment was concealed through questioning Faber.

Directed by Stokes

Lieut. John F. Stokes of the Massachusetts State Police directed the movements of detectives leading to the capture of the Millens.

Irving Millen was arrested and disarmed without a struggle in the lobby of the Hotel Lincoln.

Soon afterward his brother, Murton, accompanied by his wife, Norma, entered the hotel, and was seized after a struggle for possession of a detective's revolver. A New York policeman rushed to the detective's aid and clubbed Millen senseless.

The gun was discharged once in the fracas. The bullet barely grazed the detective's leg.

Meanwhile state police here in Boston, headed by Lieut. Joseph L. Ferrari, were retrieving stolen state police equipment, including machine guns, revolvers, ammunition, dynamite and tear-gas bombs stored in a garage in Dorchester. The garage was one of a group of stalls in a community garage at 11 Brinsley Street.

Police said the garage had been rented from Mrs. Bessie Racoff by the Millens under the name of Nelson.

Locating of Millens

News of the whereabouts of the Millens was given to police by the Rev. Mr. Norman Brighton, retired minister of Natick. He is the father of Murton Millen's 19-year-old wife. Norma Brighton married Millen about three months ago, after an exciting courtship at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire roller coaster resort.

Norma Millen sent her mother a picture postcard from New York a week ago. Mr. Brighton turned it over to state police.

Reasons for suspecting the Millens in the Needham bank case are due to the alertness of State Police in tracking down even the thinnest of clues.

Shortly after the holdup, the charred chassis of a Packard sedan similar to the type used by the Needham bandits was found in Norwood. A battery taken from the car was traced to a Roxbury repairman. He said he had repaired it for the Millen brothers. They vanished from Boston right after the Needham robbery.

Traced to South

Police traced them to a southern city. They sold their car, then a few days later appeared in Washington with a new one. Police lost the scent for a while. Yesterday an alert detective spotted the car in New York. The three Millens were shadowed to the Lincoln. A watch was also kept over the car. They registered at the hotel and then departed. Detectives waited in the lobby and arrested them on their return.

The Millens declared their innocence of the Needham murders when questioned at New York headquarters.

Irving Millen's alibi regarding the battery registered at the repair shop in his name is that he was walking in Needham the day of the robbery when he saw a man he knew only as Joe fixing his Packard sedan. He went over to help and when he found Joe was having battery trouble he volunteered to swap batteries.

Their alibi for leaving Boston, the Millens based on a warning from an unknown man who handed them a package of money and told them to leave town or else they would be taken for a ride.

Police found $700 in their hotel room. They said it corresponded with money taken in the Needham holdup. Authorities declared Norma Millen did not witness the robbery but declare she witnessed the burning of the bandit car.

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'Ice to the Right, Ice to the Left, Ice in Front'

By Ashbourne Porter—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Back of the Horizon—Europe or Open Water?

Miss Nancy Porter of the Traditional Green Shore of Ireland Getting a "Taste" of the Old-Fashioned New England Winter at Provincetown, Mass., the Tip of Cape Cod.

To the thousands who stroll along the beach at the tip of Cape Cod every summer this picture will seem anything but familiar. Nevertheless, this young woman stands atop the ice cakes at the tip of this famous peninsula. To the right extends the sea, sufficiently solid to suggest skis as a possible method of taking a trip to Europe. It's a far cry from the open shores of Ireland to this wintry spot. Yet Miss Nancy Porter is vacationing from her home in Ireland, and certainly will have something to talk about to her friends back in the Emerald Isle. No alibi will do, such as an unusual winter, for she "saw it herself."

Boston Snapshots

of an afternoon's exploration of snowy byways the other day we found ourselves at Babson Park. "Well, here's a bird sanctuary," we said, "let's drop in and see what we can see." We drove up toward the top of the hill, until suddenly the plowing operations on the road ended, and only a narrow footpath went on—too narrow even for our diminutive conveyance. We proceeded on foot to the base of the tower—and on up its stairs. But a policy of watchful waiting brought no results—and the affair resolved itself into a snowball fight.

But halfway back toward the highway we caught sight of a beady eye regarding us in what seemed to be a distinctly scornful manner. We skidded to a stop outside the "Woodlot Library," from one of whose windows this eye was shining. The place was locked up for the day, it turned out, but we gazed through the window and learned that the owner of the eye was a loon who stood in company with various other silent fowls—whose general expression invited a more intimate visit sometime soon.

* * *

Mammoths in Snow—A great deal of interest was aroused when a prehistoric mammoth came out of the arctic snows some years ago. Plenty of attention was gained, too, by Tufts students this week, when they put a good deal of New England snow into an elephant of their own construction. The impressive quadruped now glistens whitely in the sunshine on Tufts campus.

We notice various other strange creatures standing at other suburban points. At Wellesley College another elephant stands imposingly on a pyramidal structure, in company with a pig and a giraffe and other animals. The gathering is presided over by a dog whose nose is raised aristocratically in the air.

* * *

Back to the Needles—"Back to the Farm" is a slogan which is attracting many unemployed men to return to the self-supporting occupation of their ancestors. This same desire to be making useful things with their own hands seems to be expressing itself among women in a "back to the knitting needle" movement.

During the war clicking needles continued to turn out socks, sweaters and caps for the soldiers, as the ladies manipulating them sat in meetings, lecture halls or theaters. In the present "battle against depression" women have armed themselves with the needles once more. Dresses, mittens, socks and wristlets grow inch by inch as lecturers discourse on anything from Persian Art to pastry making. Perhaps the penetrating winds of winter have added a little additional zest to the occupation.

* * *

Star, Hot Dog and Tennis—Necks craned, women in leopard coats stood on their seats and 9000 people applauded as Big Bill Tilden spoke into a microphone at the Boston Garden Friday night. Said he: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in presenting to you one of the country's greatest actresses—Miriam Hopkins!"

Miss Hopkins, who was seeking relaxation from her strenuous vaudeville tour, stood up and took her tenth or eleventh bow of the day—this time from a tennis audience. Without more ado she took consolation for this unsought recognition in a hot dog plentifully covered with mustard. This she handled with all the deftness of the connoisseur—setting an example followed with less success by many admiring feminine bystanders.

* * *

"Get-a Horse!"—Much to the edification of Boston children, various milk-delivering concerns in the last few days have abandoned gasoline-driven vehicles in favor of the dependable horse-drawn sled. Plenty of amateur charioteers have been insistent in offering help to the drivers. This morning we noticed that the appropriately named "Frost Laundry Company" is also delivering in the manner of "the good old days."

Italy Presents Yale 300 Books for 'Sala' To Aid Language Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26—Establishment of a "Sala Italiana" at Yale is announced today by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university. He also announced a gift by the Italian Government for this "Sala" of a special collection of more than 300 books.

Like other modern language clubs of Yale students—Der Deutsche Verein, Les Thélémites, El Centro Español—the Yale Italian Society will now have a center for its activities. Located in Saybrook College, the "Sala" is done in the style of the Italian Renaissance. It will be officially inaugurated March 1, when Commendatore Antonio Grossardi, Italian Consul-General at New York will present the book-collection.

The "Sala," the announcement stated, will be headquarters of the Yale Italian Society, and will form a center for all general activities intended to further the study of Italian life, language and literature in the university. Here will be held informal discussions of works and authors, the occasional presentation of an Italian play, the welcoming of distinguished guests from Italy, special lectures in Italian or English on Italian subjects, musicales and special art exhibits.

Activities will also include short courses as the series of Dante Readings now being given by Prof. Angelo Lipari. The "Sala" will also coöperate with local and national organizations in Italian arts and letters, these including the "Circolo Italiano" of New Haven, the "Casa Italian" of Columbia University, and the Italy America Society.

Jobs and Pay Rolls In January 'Thaw' In Rhode Island

Loosened Dollars Make Better Trade Than in December or Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26—Rhode Island workers are keeping step with the nation's army of unemployed as it marches slowly back toward better times.

Although the number lined up before factory pay windows each Saturday during January was slightly less than in November last year, it was considerably more than in December, and more than in January a year ago.

Mr. Daniel McLaughlin, State Commissioner of Labor, notes that the increase from December to January was 12.2 per cent, the best showing for many months. At the same time, large banks report a notable swelling in the total pay roll for January, indicating an increase not only in the number of persons working but in the total number of hours worked.

Similarly, department stores report that these dollars, shoved through factory pay windows and received in CWA envelopes, are showing up on retail counters. Despite weather conditions these retail establishments report unusually good business.

And buyers aren't passing by the luxury show cases as they did for some time. Jewelry, of which great quantities are made in Providence, sold so well in January that the factories recorded a 23.4 per cent gain in employment. The employment report, based on a survey of 270 industries, shows 66,219 employed in January this year, 59,040 in December last year, 66,597 in November, and 59,204 in January last year.

Roosevelt Studies Will Leaving Needy Children $1

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26 (AP) President Roosevelt has requested an investigation of the will of Leon Grant McBarney of San Pedro, which bequeathed $1000 each to the Chief Executive and Mr. Joseph Stalin, Soviet Russian official, but left McBarney's six needy children only $1 apiece.

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New Touhy Trial Denied

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—A motion for a new trial for Roger Touhy, Albert Kator and Gustav Schaefer, convicted Thursday of the $70,000 John Factor kidnaping, was denied by Judge Feinberg.

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Chinese Leaving California City

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 26 (AP)—Preparations for an exodus of Chinese families in Ensenada are under way here. This is the result of a campaign by Mexican Nationalists to rid Ensenada of all Chinese, including property owners and employees.

More than a score of Chinese were reported to have left hurriedly for Tijuana and Mexicali to join countrymen there.

At a meeting attended by Mexican and Chinese property owners, it was agreed by both factions the Chinese would be allowed three months in which to dispose of their property and leave the city. Trouble started recently when 20 Chinese store owners lowered prices on merchandise, underselling the four native dealers.

National Tea Co. Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—National Tea Company had 1933 net income of $1,180,390, compared with $899,054 in 1932.

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The cloth is gabardine, of course, and the colour medium fawn. Raincoats in the judgment of Meakers must be cut with distinction, that is, they must look well in addition to being shower-proof, rain-resistant. And they must allow the body to breathe, as a wise friend of mine very wisely says.

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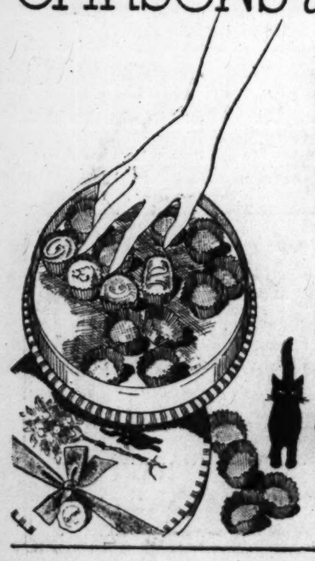

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Long-Time Trading Program On a Planned Middle Course Is Advocated by Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture Outlines His Proposal for Development by the United States of a Sound Trade Policy

The following is the last of three articles entitled "America Must Choose," in which Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, analyzes some of the nation's greatest problems.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—How the New Deal approaches the Old World, and stands in a better position to work out a sound trade policy, is forcefully explained by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in the conclusions of his pamphlet, "America Must Choose," published this week.

Having in earlier sections—previously published by The Christian Science Monitor—examined the difficulties of extreme nationalism and extreme internationalism alike, Mr. Wallace develops a "planned middle course." Either extreme, he believes, would entail an annual cut either of farm products or of manufactures, amounting to $1,000,000,000. But he says:

"The planned middle course I propose as a basis for present discussion is one precisely halfway between these two extremes: a line of march along which we would lower tariffs enough to bring in another $500,000,000 worth of goods annually, and permanently retract of our good agricultural land some 25,000,000 acres.

Have Common Stake

"Whatever course we choose, I should like to emphasize that—agriculture, finance, labor—every man and every woman in this country has a common stake in seeing that we go back to simple horse-trading common sense in our dealings with other countries, and lay off all such intricate paper deals and debts as put us where we were on March 4, last. It would pay us all to become more import-minded. Let us get it straight in our heads that we should not make loans abroad until we have first achieved a lowering of tariffs that will permit the repayment of our loans."

Other countries—England in particular—has consciously planned what goods to accept in return for its sales or investments, over a long period.

Secretary Wallace argues:

"A truly practical readjustment of our own tariff policy would involve the careful examination of every product produced in the United States or imported, and the determination of just which of our monopolistic or inefficient industries we are willing to expose to real foreign competition. This problem should be approached from the point of view of a long-time national plan which we are willing to follow for at least 20 or 30 years, even if some of our friends get hurt, and howl continuously to high heaven."

At the same time, the Secretary of Agriculture optimistically points out that vast areas in Africa, India, China, Russia, South America, still need many goods. Economic energy, he feels, can go on expanding indefinitely, and he declares:

"There is world trade to be had. By paying the price the United States can get its share. What is that price? It must buy abroad as well as sell abroad. It must import as well as export."

The New Deal, meanwhile, says Secretary Wallace, is seeking to promote sound consumption at home. But "if we cannot eat all our wheat or wear all our cotton, we can swap what we have left over for something that we want. A wage earner with purchasing power left over after his family has all the necessaries may want some luxuries from abroad. With the money he sends away in payment, a foreign customer may pay for some of our wheat or cotton.

No More Effective Way

"There is no more effective way to melt surpluses in any country than to put buying power in the hands of the people there. Our New Deal method has great advantages in that it tends to simplify, not only the domestic, but the foreign trade problem. It does so first by diminishing the quantities that must perforce be sold abroad, and secondly, by blunting the objection of accepting imports in payment.

"Revision of our tariff downward will have far better prospects if our New Deal succeeds than if it fails. Success in the New Deal will mean an increase in and a better distribution of purchasing power. Manufacturers and wage earners will be no longer in terror for their businesses or their jobs, and will be quicker to acknowledge the necessity for the country to buy where it expects to sell.

"If we can set our own chaotic system into better order, there will be not only more willingness, there will be more power to buy abroad. With a margin over necessities, the average citizen will be able to pay for useful and desirable foreign goods. And at the same time he will be able to continue supporting home industry. He will buy more farm goods too. Thus the farm surpluses will come under an attack from three quarters simultaneously—from the farm retreat, from an enlightened tariff policy, and from an improved purchasing power, which will aid agriculture by increasing domestic consumption directly and also by increasing the ability of our foreign customers to sell goods here.

"In the third section of this pamphlet I spoke of the wrench that strict nationalism gives the free spirit, the painful degree of discipline involved. It would be unfair not to point out also, in concluding, that a steadfast national allegiance to any fixed course, international or intermediate, also requires a certain degree of regimented opinion. To lower or to tear down certain tariff walls, and to keep them down, would require on the part of the general public great solidarity of opinion, and great resolution. The degree of education and of propaganda required to make the great body of American consumers, rural and urban, stand firmly together for lower tariffs would have to be rather intense.

Unwelcome Restraints

"And yet I do not feel that the public opinion behind such a program would have to be straightjacketed as much as it would have to be under pure nationalism. You would not have to impose as many unwelcome restraints on as many people.

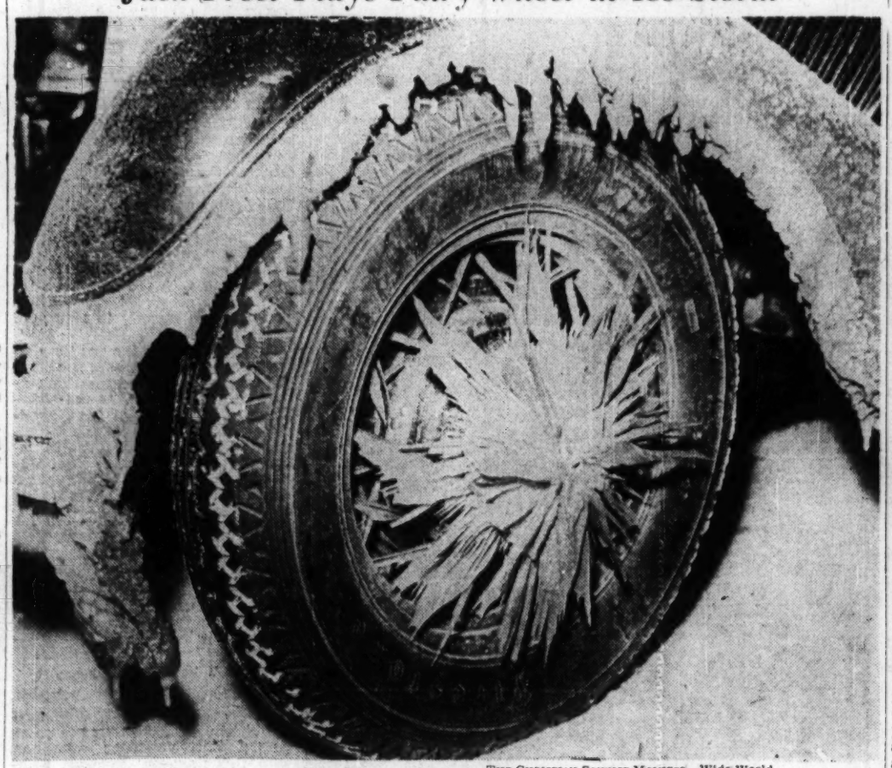
"I should like to see the campaign for a middle-ground policy conducted as a campaign of reason, with millions of personal contacts and arguments, man to man. The opposition will be bitter and powerful; but I am convinced that the time has come for the great body of Americans to formulate a long-time trading program for this country which they are willing to stand behind, no matter how plausible the appeals of special pleaders.

"What I have tried to show is that there are sound arguments on both sides of this question. The nationalist rests his case on the idea that we cannot expect any longer to trade with the world as we used to. He does not expect an adequate natural revival of foreign demand, and believes it would be folly for us to stimulate the demand artificially by loans.

"The internationalist position, on the other hand, is less pessimistic about natural foreign trade prospects. The internationalist does not regard loans as the only means of brightening these prospects and enlarging them. He holds that there is no possible way of making loans eventually secure unless we become import-minded. He would rather trust to tariff concessions and other means of developing trade reciprocally. He considers the pains of this course to be less than those of a nationalist program.

"I lean to the internationalist solution. But it is no open and shut question. It needs study, and above all dispassionate discussion. Unfortunately, those arguments which appeal to fear, to suspicion of neighbor nations, to narrow self-interest, and to ingrained hatred of change are the arguments which will be most loudly invoked. I want to see the whole question examined by our people in a new spirit."

Jack Frost Plays Fairy Wheel in Ice Storm



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Ice Forms on Speeding Automobile

This Is What a St. Louis Motorist Found on His Car Recently After a Fast Run From Jefferson, Mo., With Rain Falling, and the Temperature Hovering at the Freezing Mark.

When this can happen to a swift running auto, think what happens when an airplane encounters rain in a low temperature. There are probably several hundred pounds of ice on this car. It is beautiful, but it wouldn't be nice on a plane's wings, and it probably cost the motorist some extra gallons of gasoline.

Motion Pictures

A Real "Gallant Lady"

Without fanfare, comes to the Keith-Boston Theater a picture of considerable worth. "I Believed in You" is lifted to a plane of unusual sincerity by the unassuming distinction of Miss Rosemary Ames, a screen actress who, so far as publicity is concerned, has been modestly dwelling among untrodden ways.

An inner radiance lights her face, plain at some camera angles, never pretty, but always alive with spiritual beauty. And this inner lamp carries the conviction that the series of strange experiences she is called upon to encounter are true, if not in actuality, at least in her reactions to them. Compared with the superficial "gallantry" of Miss Anne Harding's rôle in a recent film, hers is a vital thing.

Credit should go to the director, Mr. Irving Cummings, too, for the intelligence and sincerity of his approach, although there are lapses into incongruity (see scene with the publishers for example of a young author's dream walking). The photography has a great deal of charm, as in the artistic grouping of miners in the opening sequence, with their headlamps glimmering poetically in the dusk—the camera plucking Mr. Victor Jory as a labor agitator from among them and following his flight over a rocky countryside, lyrically seen in half-light, to the door of True Merrill's little house; and again, in mezzotint effect, in her walk along a pier, with weak, dispirited movement, and her return with resilient step after she has come to a new realization of values instead of self-destruction, at the pier's end.

True Merrill is an odd girl, living alone with queer ideas and literary aspirations, when Jim Crowl, a self-seeking radical, finds her and leads her to Greenwich Village so that she may see "life" in order to write about it. A guileless girl, she is impressed by the high-sounding talk of Village types—the poet, the painter and the dancer who dream noble things and never do them. This, she thinks, is life.

Then Mr. John Boles with his dulcet voice and ways, playing at being the wealthy Michael Harrison, tries to persuade her that life is on the other side of an absolute line of demarcation, amid Park Avenue elegance, where the literary and artistic folk who foregather are real because they have arrived.

It is all very baffling to True, but the path she clears for herself among these conflicting viewpoints is conclusive, and the gallantry with which she soars above disappointment and decides to carry on alone vitalizes the picture.

Fun Aboard the Night Bus

At the RKO Keith Theater, Mr. Frank Capra's spirited direction takes the virile Clark Gable and the feminine Claudette Colbert for a screen ride that lasts through several dizzy days and nights, although it is summed up in the deceptive title, "It Happened One Night."

However, the title is no more deceptive than the story, for of course it couldn't have happened at all. Such a willful girl is Miss Colbert's Ellie Andrews, jumping off her billionaire father's yacht, running around on buses from Miami to New York, and then, after she has got what she thinks she wants—a stunt aviator called King Wesley—changing her mind and flouncing out at a critical point in the marriage ceremony.

Clark Gable is just the match for her—a newspaper man who bosses everybody, including his managing editor (another dream walking). But he has a way with him and at once rescues and tames the gel. Mr Walter Connolly is as delightful as ever as the long-suffering father with a twinkle in his eye. And Roscoe Kearns does his humorous bit.

It's a grand tale for the Country Mouse—a whole round cheese of excitement enough to last a long winter like this one. The City Mouse would probably prefer to board a bus on his own account—and see what happens. M. L.

Theaters

Morning Varieties III

The Third Morning Varieties at Symphony Hall, Saturday morning, gave a large audience of children and their elders assorted entertainment in overflowing measure.

Since excerpts from "Robin Hood," with costumes and setting, were sung by the Boston Light Opera Company (a foretaste of the full performance scheduled for Jordan Hall on March 20 and 21) there should have been some deletions in the rest of the program.

If the patriotic marches in tribute to Washington's Birthday could not be spared, then some other of the musical numbers might have been. Certainly not the short silent film, "Water Babies," a nature study alive with interest for children, accompanied by Mr. Fiedler's excellent Sinfonietta. Nor the closing Silly Symphony of Walt Disney, the delectable "Noah's Ark." Nor was the marimba playing by Mr. Lawrence White of the Boston Symphony Orchestra lacking in novelty or virtuosity. Mr. Hans Wiener and Miss Kay Pope appeared in a single dance from "Jonny Spielt Auf." There could have been more dancing (not necessarily by the Hans Wiener Group—there are other dancers in Boston) and less of something else.

"The First 'Morning Varieties' was the best," said Apple-Faced Anne. She likes dancing. M. L.

Brick That Might Have Won Jail Bed Shatters Man's Hope for Free Lodging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 26—Windows are being made more durable nowadays or bricks just aren't what they used to be. Victor Demoranville threw a brick at a store window here Feb. 23 and the brick—not the window—was shattered.

Mr. Demoranville was very much disappointed and even went in and told the storekeeper he had done his best. Having suffered no loss, however, the proprietor refused to take the brick-thrower seriously.

Demoranville, it seems, seeking a night's lodging, was trying to get himself arrested. But it wasn't on the books apparently. He went to the police station and offered to plead guilty to a charge of vagrancy if they would not send him to the state farm, which would have meant a longer stay than he planned. When they denied to guarantee his destination under such circumstances, Demoranville next said he would plead guilty to a charge of being idle and disorderly.

But the police were apparently a little choosy in selecting guests for the city "hotel." Anyway they couldn't prove the charge. Demoranville stayed on the outside.

The problem was solved, however, when a patrolman took the would-be window smasher out and bought him a meal and found a bed for him at the men's mission.

Millions Sliced By States From Annual Expense

From Massachusetts to California They Cut Down Budgets

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Upward of $50,000,000 have been sheared off the cost of government in nearly a dozen states recently, a survey showed today.

A shift of $10,000,000 from the gasoline fund to the general revenue fund has been proposed to shave that amount from the tax burden of Massachusetts communities.

The California Legislature arbitrarily reduced the Governor's biennial budget by $1,698,307. It reduced the askings on virtually all state functions and eliminated some minor ones.

Illinois' expenses were cut $1,000,000 a month by the last legislature, Gov. Henry Horner claims, by reducing in salaries, personnel and the total number of offices. Backing his statements, the Legislative Voters' League, a nonpartisan organization, praised the current general assembly as the first to reduce the cost of state government since the World War.

By extending the flexibility bill permitting the Governor and Executive Council to curtail legislative appropriations and transfer funds, Maine saved $1,000,000 in each of the last seven months.

Idaho's last Legislature whacked appropriations from $6,009,560 down to $4,292,044, and required all governmental, school and other agencies receiving state funds to trim their totals.

New Jersey's Governor saved $2,000,000 last year by virtue of power granted to him by the Legislature.

Arizona, last year, cut $1,500,000 off its budget.

Oklahoma reduced its salary appropriations for all state officials and employees more than 10 per cent and institutional appropriations more than 15 per cent.

Twenty-eight per cent was the size of Utah's slice. The lawmakers gave the Governor authority to cut off funds from any department or institution and control all their expenditures.

A budget bill before the Virginia House would authorize a cut up to 5 per cent to maintain a balanced budget.

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NEW SPRING FABRICS!

They tell us that softly shaded woollens and delicate silks will be the vogue for our new Spring wardrobes. Come and choose them in Harvey Nichols' greatly enlarged fabric departments, where you will find a display of materials that is fascinating indeed, but very moderately priced.

SOFT FRENCH WOOLLENS

One of our nicest Spring woollens is this pastel coloured fabric with a rippled surface, made in two weights, for coats and dresses. You may choose it in oatmeal, pastel blue, new pink, light grey or nile green. 54" wide. The coat weight, a yard..... 14/9
The dress weight, a yard.. 10/9

LINGERIE SILK

Lustrous crepe-de-chine, strong yet caressingly soft and light, will make you the loveliest of Spring underwear. We have it in a great range of pure-dye lingerie colours, and it is 36" wide. A yard..... 6/11 9/11

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Attractive Coat in new Novelty Boucle with large becoming Collar of Fox to tone. In the new Spring shades. Medium sizes. Price 8½ Gns.

BOTTOM LEFT
A new Spring Coat, designed in Novelty Boucle with large handsome Collar of rich Sable Squirrel. In Beige, Nigger, Stone, Black and Navy. Sizes S. W., W., O. S. Price 7½ Gns.

TOP LEFT
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NOW Marshall & Snelgrove's present the new 'Van-Wray' Specialised Modes for Ladies who are small in height. Cleverly designed on flattering lines to add inches to the small figure, these new 'Van-Wray' Models make alteration charges unnecessary.

A complete range of 'Van-Wray' Coats, Suits, Mackintoshes and Frocks is to be seen in Marshall & Snelgrove's Small Sizes Salon. First Floor.

Each of these 'Van-Wray' Ensembles Priced at Six Guineas .....

'Van-Wray' Dual-Purpose Ensemble
(Model 24)
The Ensemble idea still dominates the World of Fashion, and in this model it is most charmingly expressed. This outfit consists of a three-quarter length Coat and Skirt in plain woollen material with a Tunic in an attractive check design to tone. The plain full-length Coat is lined throughout. In many new shades and four small sizes. COMPLETE 6 GNS.

'Van-Wray' Two-Piece
(Model 26)
To be smart this Spring your Frock should match your Coat, as it does in this new 'Van-Wray' Two-Piece. Delightful slightly flecked woollen material has been chosen by the designer, and the Dress is in a lighter weight than the Coat. The Coat is lined throughout. In many new Spring shades. COMPLETE 6 GNS.

'Van-Wray' Cheviot Tweed Three-Piece
(Model 25)
A delightful interpretation of the vogue for Cheviot Tweeds, this new Three-Piece consists of a long Coat and Cardigan Suit. Each Coat is lined throughout, and this Ensemble will meet most Spring occasions. Made in the newest Spring shades and in the 'Van-Wray' specialised small sizes. COMPLETE 6 GNS.

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Long 'Hunger March' to London Becomes More Like Big Picnic

Green Reports Increase in U. S. Employment for Present Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Industrial unemployment increased again in January, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in a statement yesterday, but not quite as much as in other depression years.

Mr. Green estimated there were 11,690,000 persons unable to find employment in normal industrial pursuits. Of this number 4,600,000 had obtained emergency work in January, while nearly 7,100,000 were without any means of earning a livelihood.

The number who lost their jobs from December to January in each of the depression winters, Mr. Green said, was 1,619,000 in 1930-31, 1,289,000 in 1931-32, 976,000 in 1932-33 and 921,000 this year.

"We are half way back to 1932 levels," he said in citing that unemployment this year was 1,500,000 less than last, but still 1,500,000 more than in January two years ago.

"As yet there is no indication that industry is providing enough jobs for the hundreds of thousands being dropped from Civil Works rolls," Mr. Green said. "If these men and women are not to go hungry, something must be done to find jobs for them in industrial work, where they can create wealth and earn their own way.

"Last summer, in July and September, we shortened work hours by five per week and created jobs for more than 1,500,000. This was in a period of industrial decline, when business activity dropped 15 per cent. With business rising this spring, a program of shortening hours could create a larger number of jobs.

"We cannot hope to find work for even half the present unemployed unless we shorten hours. That is the only way we can make the unemployed a creative part of our economic life, and lift the weight of unemployment which drags down our business and the spiritual life of our people.

"Workers incomes are still falling short of the increase in living costs. In January, workers' average weekly income was $20.83 in 16 industries employing nearly two-thirds of all non-farm workers. This was an increase of only 7.5 per cent over last April, while food prices have risen 16.7 per cent and prices of clothing and furnishings in department stores 27.5 per cent. Thus workers are steadily losing by price increases, and we must expect their living standards to be further reduced as prices go on upward, unless the NRA program provides for wage increases."

Mr. Green said in January workers' total income was $600,000,000 monthly above the level of last April, a third of it due to emergency government work. This gain, he added, has been stimulating business; but unless workers' incomes keep pace with the price increase, he warned, the foundation for a business rise will be cut away.

Trade union unemployment reports for the first part of February, Mr. Green said, reflect help given by CWA. Union records show an apparent decline in unemployment in both January and February.

"Our figures," Mr. Green said, "show: 22.8 per cent of members out of work in December, 22.6 per cent in January and 22 per cent in February. Industrial gains are shown in a few groups in preliminary February reports, notably in the clothing trades. Our reports cite employment gains either through CWA or industry in 15 out of 24 cities, worse unemployment in six and no change in three."

Organized Labor Takes No Part in British Demonstration

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—British Labor's aloofness to all extremist movements has been demonstrated here during the week-end in the entirely orderly reception accorded to some 2000 unemployed "hunger marchers" who have arrived in London to demonstrate against what is claimed to be the inadequacy of the Government's measures for helping those out of work.

The culminating point in this agitation was reached last evening entirely peacefully in Hyde Park, where marchers were successfully shepherded in converging columns which had been several weeks upon the road from the chief industrial centers. A few thousands of London's own unemployed gathered to welcome the marchers, but organized British labor as a whole took no official part in the demonstration. The gathering, instead of being, as had been intended by its organizers, a decisive demonstration of unemployed dissatisfaction with the Government's measures for relief, thus became rather a picnic wherein sightseers and the police outnumbered many times those who were there for political purposes.

George Lansbury, Labor leader in the House of Commons, in a letter to the London reception committee enclosing five pounds personal subscription, said that while his supporters disapprove of the march he thinks it his duty to help to see that while the marchers are here they are provided for.

The first group of marchers left Glasgow 400 strong on Jan. 22, headed by John McGovern, one of the Left Wing Labor MP's for that city. Other smaller contingents have started at intervals from other centers so that all would arrive in London simultaneously.

Tom Mann and Harry Pollitt, Communist leaders connected with the movement, were arrested in South Wales last week for seditious speeches, but though released on bail pending trial and present in London, did not participate in yesterday's demonstration here.

The chief speakers in the Hyde Park gathering were Communists like Wal Hannington and Shapurgi Saklatvala and the extreme Left Wing Labor leaders like James Maxton and Aneurin Bevan.

Several thousands of London police and special constables were mobilized in case of disturbance but everything passed off peacefully, only three arrests having to be made in the course of the proceedings.

Marchers are still here and being hospitably provided for by sympathizers in groups in different parts of London but Premier Ramsay MacDonald refused to receive a deputation.

They have had interesting experiences in their long march. In Oxford contingent students over 100 strong welcomed the marchers and helped entertain them. In all other big centers on the way also efficient arrangements had been made for shelter and food.

They are mostly young men and women who in many cases have found the march, despite its strenuousness, a relief from the inaction of unemployment. They have created the friendliest feeling everywhere by orderly cheerfulness and appreciation of what has been done to help them, but nowhere has a deeper feeling appeared to be aroused.

Orderly Demonstrations in Two Great Cities

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Wide World

Labor's Discontent

Upper Picture—Women From Derby Marching to London As Other Unemployed Men and Women Have Recently Been Doing From All Parts of England, Scotland and Wales. Lower Picture—CWA Workers Strike Fifteen Minutes in Pay Cut Protest, Making Themselves Heard at New York City Hall.

Roosevelt Seeks Communication Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

retary Frances B. Sayre and Mr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser; Secretary Roper and Assistant Secretary John Dickinson; Secretary Wallace and Professor Tugwell represented the Department of Agriculture; Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien sat for the Tariff Commission; Mr. Peek came as himself, and the RFC was represented by legal advisers Mr. Harry F. Payer and Mr. Stanley Reed.

The group is working toward (1) machinery; and (2) policy. Machinery involves the sort of authority President Roosevelt will ask from Congress, presumably the right to conclude reciprocal trade treaties, with Congress at the most having a suspensive veto of some 60 or 90 days. Once this has been decided upon, it is important to determining how the machinery is to be used. This is the primary function of the committee. So far, according to best reports, the group has decided that imports must be stimulated if exports are to grow.

But there is still a considerable tendency toward forcing exports through such devices as the Russian import and export bank. Moreover, the RFC is reported ready to ask authority to finance foreign transactions on its own account.

But the majority of the committee emphasize that merely subsidized exports, "dumped" upon reluctant purchasers, will not re-create American trade. The bargain must be balanced by imports. Yet imports mean competition with American products and the decision as to which industries will meet the tide from abroad is the crucial link in the whole chain.

* * *

State Socialisim in Dakota:

And something else brand new came out of the prairies today, to add to Washington's fresh chapters. It is a proposal, advanced by Senator Lynn J. Frasier, and a Dakota delegation, that if PWA funds are forthcoming the State will go into the manufacturing business on a big scale. Construction of state-sponsored and controlled woolen mills, underwear and stocking mills, a licensed oil unit to process flax, canneries and other factories, are definitely scheduled—if the money is available. So far the PWA has tried to keep out of big-scale competition with private enterprise. Therefore the loans to North Dakota are unlikely. But official plans for state-owned industry on a permanent and broad basis add further versimilitude to the current revolution.

Stock Exchange Election

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The nominating committee of the New York Stock Exchange, which will propose the slate for the annual election in May, will hold meetings on March 5, 13 and 19 at which members may suggest nominees. Richard Whitney, president, is one of the officers whose terms expire.

Who Said What?

From interesting week-end speeches in New England came the following:

Rabbi Morris Chapman addressing his congregation at Lewiston, Maine:

"Turn the other cheek, so to speak, to the bitter persecution we are receiving in some parts of the world. Meet vindictiveness with humor, an exalted moral standard that leaves nothing to be criticised—."

* * *

Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff at Connecticut Valley Foreign Policy Association meeting:

"To want a war between Japan and Soviet Russia, in the foolish expectation that such a war, by weakening both, would prevent other countries being involved, is not only cowardice but stupidity."

* * *

Herbert B. Ehrmann, chairman of the parole committee of Shirley reformatory, at Old South Meeting House Forum:

"There are three C's in the war on crime. You must catch your crook, you must convict him and, if possible, correct him.

"Catching . . . is a police problem. . . . Criminals know no town lines, police do. . . . A criminal will not stay in one town like a schoolhouse or traffic crossing.

"Convicting . . . is so beclouded with red tape . . . no wonder few criminals are convicted. I strongly recommend taking the district attorney's office out of politics.

"Correction . . . to readjust . . . men with differing backgrounds to society must be done by different methods. . . . Norfolk has thus pointed the way in penology. . . . Prevention of crime must begin with the young."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow tonight, becoming fair and colder late tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature 6 to 12 degrees; fresh to strong north to northwest winds.

Maine: Snow ending late tonight or Tuesday; colder Tuesday and in west portion late tonight or Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow ending late tonight or Tuesday morning; colder late tonight or Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Snow and colder tonight; Tuesday fair; colder in east portion.

Rhode Island: Snow and colder; Tuesday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Cloudy and colder, preceded by snow tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds tonight, shifting to northwest over south portion late tonight or Tuesday and over north portion Tuesday, and weather overcast with snow tonight and probably Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over north, rain or snow over south portion beginning of week, again about Friday; moderately cold early part of week, rising temperature Thursday and Friday, slightly colder end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	19	New Orleans	44	60
Bermuda	62	64	New York	22	22
Chicago	8	20	Norfolk, Va.	32	38
Denver	4	18	Philadelphia	18	20
Helena, Mont.	-8	6	St. Louis	10	18
Jacksonville	56	82	St. Paul	-6	2
Kansas City	-2	14	San Francisco	54	56
Los Angeles	52	60	Washington	18	20
Miami, Fla.	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 26.
B—Maximum Feb. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:42 p. m., Tuesday 9:53 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 9.01 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6 p. m.

Human Fallibility Takes Toll of Nine Dartmouth Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 26—No one is held responsible for asphyxiation by coal gas of nine Dartmouth students at the Theta Chi fraternity house here yesterday, but human fallibility stood out significantly behind the tragedy.

An improperly banked furnace, fixed the night before by someone, perhaps one of the victims who was not familiar with the mechanism of the heater, generated the carbon monoxide gas directly to blame for the fatalities.

During the night the gas blew off the door of the furnace and the blower pipe leading from the furnace to the chimney. As the situation was reconstructed from available evidence, one of the students replaced the door, but failed to notice the missing smoke pipe. The rapidly generating fumes thus poured out and filled the entire house.

The nine dead were the only occupants of the house, the other eight who usually lived there being accounted for elsewhere.

Music

People's Symphony Orchestra

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, gave the eighth concert of its season in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, with this program: Brahms, Symphony No. 1 in C minor; Converse, Concertino in A; Ravel, "Daphnis et Chloé" (second suite). Miss Lucille Monaghan was piano soloist in the Concertino.

It was an ambitious program, and it is greatly to the credit of conductor and orchestra that it came to commendable performance. The conductor has a clear and just conception of the Brahms First. It was pleasant, for example, to hear the principal theme of the last movement taken at its proper tempo on its first statement. This was merely an instance of the conductor's feeling for architectural proportion, and his respect for the composer's indicated intentions. The performance was not perfect. There was some raggedness, some lack of clarity, some instances of incorrect balance among the choirs. But on the whole the performance was accurate and at times it was eloquent. The critical horn call in the last movement was sounded, if not with the mellowest of tones, at least with precision and with good phrasing.

As for the Ravel item, this very difficult score was done with really surprising virtuosity. It is a virtuoso piece, more remarkable for its demands upon an orchestra than for its musical substance, and it was played evidently with understanding of its nature. The accomplishments of the orchestra in these two numbers justified the faith of Mr. Sevitzky's supporters in his powers.

Mr. Converse's Concertino opens, exceptionally enough, with a Scherzo, and it is in this movement that it makes its strongest appeal. The ideas are witty and their treatment is clever. The last movement, too, contains effective material and attracts by its lively rhythms. The intervening slow movement is less successful. Mr. Converse's gifts perhaps lend themselves better to humorous than to reflective expression. Miss Monaghan played with dexterity and charm, and the orchestral accompaniment was quite in the mood.

L. A. S.

State Police Arrest 30 in Liquor Raids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 26—Swift and spectacular raids aimed at clearing out lottery and bootleg liquor racketeers were staged by the Massachusetts State Police in North Adams, Williamstown and Hinsdale Saturday night. More than 30 arrests resulted.

The state police squad, numbering nearly 100 men, swooped down on more than 25 establishments in North Adams, where arrests were made on lottery and liquor charges. Three places were raided in Williamstown and three persons arrested. Slot machines, lottery boards and liquor were seized.

The raids were made according to a mapped out schedule. They were arranged at the request of Mr. Michael W. Colon, chief of the North Adams police, who was handicapped in his work against the petty racketeers because the men knew the local police officers. The raids were staged on information gathered by police officers posing as members of local Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

Holiday 'Dividend' For High Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 26—High school students are going to have something to work for now. Three days off at the end of each semester will be given every student who attains an average of 85 per cent or over in his studies. The plan goes into effect immediately.

The new move was announced by Superintendent of Schools Louis P. Benezet at an assembly at Central High School Wednesday. Students greeted the possible "dividend" with enthusiasm. It is a step by school officials to raise the scholastic ranking for the two high schools.

It is aimed particularly at "those who have the ability but not the ambition to do honors work."

Fewer Jobless Revealed By New Hampshire Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26—A noticeable improvement in the unemployment situation in this State was contained in a report issued by Mr. John S. B. Davie, New Hampshire Commissioner of Labor. The percentage of unemployment as of Feb. 1 was 11.6 per cent, as compared with 22.3 per cent on the same date in 1933.

Figures given out by Mr. Davie were in answer to questionnaires sent to 781 plants of every description normally employing 69,618 workers Steady improvement has been noted for the past three months, the greatest gain being in Manchester, where unemployment was 9.7 per cent as against 21.9 per cent on Feb. 1, 1933.

Man Who Is Always Inventing Things at Last Gets a Friend

State University Division Next Month Puts Invention Into the Realm of Curricular Activities in New Course

Inventing now takes its place on the modern educational program as a profession.

"Bosh!" is the skeptical retort from Greater Boston garrets, housing the budding young inventors of the next generation.

"It can't be true," is the exclamation of men of letters who once occupied those same garrets wondering why the world so easily labels as "loafer" the young fellow who "spends his time trying to make some fool contraption work when he should be out earning money."

Well, the man who turns "fool contraptions" into instruments for meeting human needs has found a friend. The state university extension division has decided to give him a lift. But because the course it is launching on March 7 is an experiment, those who apply for study must have shown themselves capable, not only of generating ideas, but also of applying them.

Good inventors, it is said, are like good singers—they are born and not made. Without invention, engineering becomes stale. But without some training in engineering, the way of inventing is less inspiring. On this theory, Mr. Hyman Olken, instructor, will proceed, which means that the talent for the course will come chiefly from the technically trained natural scientists and engineers who want to develop their instinct for making something.

Under Mr. Olken's system, explanations of the mental process involved in invention will be given . . . in other words, definite rules of procedure will be laid down for developing an idea. The man who lays a bridge, by mathematical calculations, knows that the two ends, started simultaneously from the two banks, will meet precisely in the middle.

The man who follows the rules of invention to be given at the new course, should be able to tackle an idea with the same prearranged exercise of judgment.

Attention will be given to present fields of invention and the ways of ascertaining invention problems that would prove commercially valuable.

The course is started after considerable research by Mr. Olken who concludes that the country is at the end of an era . . . the new epoch to be one of record industrial expansion with its attendant demand for invention. There is an everlasting chase, he says, after new ideas that will make more useful the things that have already been invented . . . a golden field of initiative that calls the engineer into the field of inventions.

This opens the way for Mr. Olken's claim that there are certain fundamentals for conducting invention successfully. These tenets have been worked out to the point where he believes they will help to establish invention as a permanent part of the new order springing into industry through the NRA.

In other words—if industry is to have a new lease on life—invention will help fashion it. The new course will help provide the talent. It consists of eight classes held at 7:30 p. m., on successive Wednesdays commencing March 7 in Room 36, Sever Hall, at Harvard.

Horseback Trails In New Hampshire Commission's Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26—Hikers and skiers have found New Hampshire a playground second to none. Now it is the horsemen's turn.

At least this is the idea advanced by Mr. Thomas Dreier, chairman of the New Hampshire Development Commission, who is conducting conferences in the interest of a horseback trails system as part of the State's development program.

Income for the State and pleasure for horsemen would be combined, Mr. Dreier argues. Purchase of one horse would develop as much income for New Hampshire as 500 skiers.

Stumping for a larger trails system, Mr. Dreier declared:

"Promotion efforts such as will add to the good name of New Hampshire are a perpetual asset to the State. To open up more trails for the use of horseback riders, thereby making another market for increased revenues to New Hampshire citizens every day in the year, is one of the best jobs that the State Development Commission can take on at the present time.

"It may be idealistic but the development of this horse business means that hotels will prosper again and more, particularly those in small towns. Old stables will be used again for their original purpose. Real estate men will find customers again for lovely old farm sites now hidden from view on roads that automobiles cannot reach at present. The horses will help develop the 'back country' and, above all, such a venture will provide work for those who need it."

Vote Restores Part of Pay Cut

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—The City Council voted to restore 25 per cent of the pay cuts that were given municipal employees last year. The council also voted a municipal budget or $2,051,144, which is slightly larger than that of last year.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). Beverly Bayne in a story which is gripping in spite of the almost complete absence of action. Skillfully written by J. B. Priestley. 8:30.

"THE PERFUMED LADY" (Plymouth). Presented by Harry Wagstaff Gribble. 8:30.

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). A charming play in the Chinese conventional form, with Mr. and Mrs. Coburn. 8:30.

LONGY SCHOOL—Faculty concert: Anita Shure, violinist; Leonard Shure, pianist; Rulon Robison, tenor. Sonatas by Brahms and Beethoven. Songs by Brahms and Schumann. Open to the public. Free. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15.

Movies

MODERN AND SCOLLAY SQUARE—"Smoky." The story of a horse. Modern at 9:05 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Scollay Square at 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

STATE—Anna Sten, newly imported Russian star, in a very free adaptation of Zola's "Nana." 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30, 9:40.

UPTOWN — Will Rogers in "Mr. Skitch." 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "No More Women." Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe as deep sea divers. Fenway at 12:55, 3:34, 6:13, 8:52. Paramount at 10:13 a. m., 1:05, 3:59, 6:52, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"Mt. Everest Expedition," impressive views of the Himalayas. "M," a German production dealing in a skillfully artistic way with a horrible subject—and almost obscuring the horror, by beauty of treatment. 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"I Believed in You," with John Boles and Rosemary Ames. On the stage Meyer Davis and his orchestra, also Gregory Ratoff. 10:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:25, 7:30, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—George Raft and Carole Lombard in "Bolero." Reviewed on Saturday. On the stage, Miriam Hopkins in a sketch, in addition to revue. 11:05 a. m., 1:44, 4:42, 7:40, 10:19.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Providence. 8:30.

Other Events

LORD DUDLEY MARLEY—Vice-chairman of the House of Lords, speaks on conditions in Germany. Repertory Theater. 8:30.

TOMORROW

Music

ORGAN RECITAL—In The Memorial Church, Harvard College, by E. Power Biggs, organist of Christ Church, Cambridge. Open to the public. 5.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Modern Sculpture," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S PROFESSIONAL CLUB—Choral group gives program including "Sea Fairies," by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach. Mrs. Beach will act as accompanist for this number. In the Women's Republican Club. 2:30.

PROF EUGEN ROSENSTOCK-HUSSY—Lectures on "Evolution: The Task of the Non-Revolutionized Nations," in "The Revolutions in Western Civilization" series, Harvard College, Emerson D. Open to the public. 4.

PROF. K. J. CONANT—Lectures on "Recent Church Architecture." Germanic Museum, Harvard College. Open to the public. 5.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Popular pianist	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	"Little Women"	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Cosmopolitans	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Camera Club	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	U. S. Army Band	Gene and Glenn	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Operetta program.	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Studio soloist	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Music by Gershwin	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Finance talk
7:45	Nature League	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Music; speaker
8:00	Side Show: barker;	Network dramatic	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	soloists; orchestra	sketch	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	Cyrena Van Gordon	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Mills	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra.	Brothers; orch.	9 Orchestra
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	CBS soloist; orch.	Organ recital
9:30	Revue: operetta; so-	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	Local dance music.
9:45	loists; orchestra	Hugh B. Dobbs	loist; sketch	Time and news
10:00	Durrell String Quar-	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitzky &	Wayne King and
10:15	tet recital	ists; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Local dance music	National Forum:	NRA speaker	Warnow Orchestra;
10:45	News flashes	speaker	Reports; news	solos; quartet
11:00	Reports; sports talk	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	Child labor talk
11:15	Midnight Frolic; pop-	Weems Orchestra	his orchestra	News Service
11:30	ular variety program	William Scotti and	Charles Davis and	Jack Brown and
11:45	NBC dance music	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:15 WNAC, Chorus of 3000 Cleveland school children.
10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Tydings, Maryland.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Addresses from General Conferences of Code Authorities.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Dr. Frederick L. McDonald, Waltham.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Mighty Himalayas.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:29 WEEI, "Whither Britain?": Michael Roberts, poet, speaker.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WEEI, "Prehistoric Game Trails," Carl Clausen, explorer.
5:00 WEEI, "Cross of Peace": speakers on world-wide peace.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Addresses from sixty-fourth annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of National Education Association.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Reviving Local Government—Financial Problems of New York City."
7:45 WAAB, "What Our Historic Buildings Mean to New England," N. E. Council.
8:00 WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No. 9 Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Distribution of Goods Under NRA."
8:45 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Ruth Etting; Ted Husing; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "St. Louis Blues," modern drama by Irving Reis.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Presentation of National Education Association gold medal to Dr. Walter Damrosch.
10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker: dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WAAB, Harlem Serenade: popular program by Negro soloists.

D.S.C. for War Heroism Given to Waterbury Man

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The War Department announced Feb. 23 the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Mr. Eugene A. Legge of Waterbury, Conn.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service." Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.
PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

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The Home Forum

Music-Making

A DAY or so ago, my piano arrived after an absence of years. I am turning back to music again. Much has intervened to keep me from the silver flight of scales, from cadence and coda and bright soaring melody. It will be something of a task to acquire the old proficiency, for much of dexterity must be recaptured. But for the time being I shall forget technique, and give myself to exploring a country which, once visited, can never be entirely lost.

The white and black keys lure me from the typing of words. How inadequate is language to convey the meaning of music! Lines that flow into poetry, rhymes that tinkle like a light guitar—what are they in comparison with the stately rhythms of Bach, or the splendid tonal colorings of Brahms! Scarlatti seems like soft rain against the cheek, reminiscent of walks through vernal woodlands under a spring shower. These old-world tunes have a kinship with nature's miracles—shy yet enduring. So I summon a gust of silver rain, playing the theme against a background of tapestried arpeggios. What happy compositions, these sonatas of Scarlatti. How rippling and ingenuous. No portentous drum-beat in the bass. The right hand chases after the left in playful abandon. And yet how impeccable this fountainlike music is, how immaculate and incapable of insincerity. Ah, those masters of the clavier with their tranquil minds. Today's music sounds furious and clamant in our ears; it would have appalled Scarlatti.

What a genuine pleasure, merely to turn the pages of these fragrant compositions once more. All these years—twelve, I believe—my music books have been gathering dust high on a shelf, and now I have them down to keep me company. On top of the pile, to teach me a lesson in serenity, lies Scarlatti. It is a warm winter day. Sunshine gilds the walls and towers of Manhattan outside my window, and yet I cannot help thinking of soft rain falling on meadow-grass, of swallows cutting graceful circles in the air, of reeds bent downward by running water.

* * *

Music is not just music. Through its magical evocation sound becomes sight. We do not just hear—it gives us vision, albeit of an inner intensity. Scarlatti creates in the mind's eye pictures of pastoral loveliness, quaint gardens with vistas of cypresses beyond, and the crystal clarity of pools reflecting illimitable sky. Palpable, yet gossamer-thin, the notes glide under uneasy fingers. I must learn my way again through this maze of melody.

This exquisite music has a certain erudition, too, for there is strict form behind it and understanding and contrapuntal surety. They did not write then in haste, or with cheap facility. Carefree as the music sounds, it is transcribed with perfect authority. How these elusive little notes must have gathered significance on the manuscript. A flight of dots and sharp, quick lines, like bird tracks in the snow. Yet here they are, impervious to time, waiting for the hand to shape them into patterns of song.

It would seem that my enormous heap of neglected music had been sorted out by someone intent on leading me back through the centuries. For here is a Sarabande by Corelli and an Adagio by Grazioli. Scholastic, yet beautiful, that last! No rain falls across this page. The melody is too taut and formal. But I find it none the less invigorating.

And so I turn to Mozart and his D Minor Fantasie, with its rolling prelude. Six great breakers sweeping in over the shore of time. Even the Bach Inventions I had such aversion to in my youth have taken on, during this absence from the piano, delightful gentleness. They are no longer tedious exercises for a morning's practice, but full of grace, overshadowed by the master's pervasive imagery. Perhaps it is all because I do not have to be quite so thoroughgoing. This art is no longer a prosaic matter. Now I can indulge in it for the sheer joy of recreation.

At last I wander back to my Brahms, without a program in the making. Later I may set myself a definite task, for there is satisfaction even in the rigors of self-discipline. Let me essay the Brahms Ballad, Opus 10, Number 1, with its trumpet fanfare bursting through the middle Allegro, and the repeated refrain of the Poco piu Mosso that slips into the music like a chorale. I may stumble a bit, but never mind these hesitancies. Listen while I try the Intermezzo, Opus 10, Number 3, with its larks climbing the golden ladder of morning. Here is the G Minor Rhapsodie, pompous, sonorous, with a bass booming forth in multiple chords. Ah, this is a day indeed! I am engulfed in sound; I am afloat on clouds; I am no longer academic and severe with myself, but hopelessly caught up by the music, my blundering fingers recapturing a measure of their skill.

* * *

I have saved the moderns for the last. Perhaps I should not class them as moderns; really, for Debussy is no longer an innovator. He was such when I said my mute farewell to music and turned to poetry. In memory I rush back to scenes and associations, and I vision a time when I played Debussy's Clair de Lune in a hostelry near the Forest of Fontainebleau. What a shimmer of opalescent moonlight it caught and held there. Somewhere a cuckoo sings above the glissandos I am playing, the harplike chords that flow from beneath my fingers. Pedestrians are hurrying across the court, laughing as one laughs in Paris. It is all romantic and vivid.

Again, the Danseuses de Delphes bring back the Isles of Greece to my mind's eye. I picture a frieze of classic dancers, moving slowly but with infinite grace to precise music. In La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin I can evoke glimpses of the Boston Opera House, years ago, when I lived and thought music. Down the byways of my recollection I can travel, to revisit places that were dear. Verily, music has the power to cast enchantment upon us

Laparra and his Rhythmes Espagnols transport me to Granada. The sound of castanets and the wild surge of color and tempestuous dancing which is Spain. But I come gratefully back to the steadier pulse of Bach, to end on a firmer note. After all, here one can feel an eloquence mingled with restraint.

Now that my private concert is over, I reflect on the nobility of the piano as an instrument of creation. Full orchestras can be brought into being from that single keyboard. The roll of thunderous kettledrums, the 'cellos sighing, the flutes tossing delicious melody into rooms that seem roofless. Space filled with the music of the spheres. But there is something more personal about music. It sings to the heart of moments cherished beyond time.

* * *

No one shall gainsay me my charmed morning—no, indeed! It has been a fine excursion, even if I have been a little too assiduous in my playing. I must ask my neighbors to forgive me. However, in my heart I am hoping that we may be better known to each other because of this musical pilgrimage of mine. Words can bring people closer together. Then surely music is a stronger bond, a universal language of human aspiration. The photographer on the floor below, I am suddenly convinced, has an understanding of Scarlatti; the superintendent's family upstairs may have left their household duties for a moment to hearken to the Rhapsodie. Who knows, I may have done a good deed, after all!

Anyway, I am myself rejuvenated. The making of music has been comforting. As I put away my music books and close the cover of my piano, I meditate on the democracy of the arts. How might the world be united and gentled by these peaceful servants of men. It is a dream, but a glorious one. In this day of syncopation and blatant disharmony Scarlatti is a breath of beauty, and the little Adagio of Grazioli a matter of grave and momentous importance. At least, they should be. No, I shall not banish my music again. Serenity has been rediscovered and I shall wander often into this magical country of mine.

HAROLD VINAL.

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Prospect des großen Plazes gegen der alten Sud Kirche der Presbiterianer zu Boston | *Vue de la Rue grande vers l'Eglise du Sud des Presbiteriennes a Boston*

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Fictitious View of Boston: From an Etching by François X. Habermans. Colored by Hand. Published at Augsbourg, Germany.

Melba's Début

The date is October 13th, 1887. It is raining outside my window in the Rue du Bac, and as I look out on to the dingy street it seems to me that Brussels is indeed a dull place after the sparkling streets of Paris. And yet Brussels will always remain for me one of the dearest cities in the world, for it was here that I was first to taste of success.

You must remember that with one exception I had never been on the stage of a theatre before, and even that exception was not a glorious one. It had occurred in Paris, when I had had a special audition with the Directors of the Opera, and had sung a few songs on a darkened stage with a single gas jet flaring on my face. Apart from that, my dramatic experience was nil. . . .

It is a day of memories so vivid and yet so crowded that I hardly know how to describe it. I remember Marchesi coming to me fluttering and excited in the morning, with Salvatore very dignified and with a big flower in his buttonhole.

I remember pacing up and down the room, thinking all the time of sunshine on the gum trees so far away in Australia, and I remember that as the light faded, my spirits sank. I went to the theatre. I sat in front of the glass. I knew nothing about making up—indeed, I felt I knew nothing about anything. In a sort of a dream I allowed my dresser to get me ready; and suddenly as I looked into the glass I saw that she was putting a fair wig over my head. I began to cry: I said:

"I hate that wig. It is not for me. I won't have it."

The dresser shrugged her shoulders. And then in the glass I saw the cheery face of M. Dupont, one of the directors. He said:

"Let her use her own hair. It is much prettier."

And so for the first time on the stage of a European theatre, a new Gilda made her début in Rigoletto wearing no other adornment than her own two plaits of hair with which she had been born.

I am not going to describe my reception. I think that is better done by the critics who heard me. I only know that from the first note which I had to sing, in the Second Act, there was a hush that hardly seemed human, a hush in which I heard my voice floating out into the distance as though it were the voice of someone other than myself. Nor shall I forget the thunders of applause which broke after the end of the Second Act. I said to myself:

"This cannot be for me. They are clapping and cheering for somebody else."

But when after the Third Act I was summoned to the Royal Box to make a trembling curtsy to the Queen, I believe that then I did begin to realize something of the triumph I had enjoyed. — From "Melodies and Memories," by NELLIE MELBA. (New York: Doubleday Doran.)

In the Land of the Incas

The sight of the Andes is worth any tribute, so magnificent, so awe-inspiring are they. From Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost point of South America, they sweep up the western side of the whole continent in an unbroken line. One continent alone cannot imprison them, for, jumping the isthmus, they continue their royal way under a new name as the Rocky Mountains of Mexico, of the United States, and of Canada, until they are lost in the dismal cold of the distant arctic circle. . . .

Whether broad or narrow, smooth or broken, there is magic in this Andean Highland. Here are extracted vast stores of silver and copper and lead. Here on this bleak barren soil was first grown the potato, which was destined to conquer the world. Here still live, in remarkable primitiveness, with their language, their customs, their dress, almost unaltered, that strange people who first developed the mines and who first planted the potato; the people who built up the great culture of the Andes, which was a marvel even to their conquerors, the Spaniards.

Their empire fell nearly four hundred years ago, and since then the white man, with his strange new ideas, has been master of the land; but the old race of the Sons of the Sun survives, and with it much of the old tradition. . . .

It is eerie and other worldly, this world of the far-reaching heights. As if to remind one of the greater glories of the long-dead past, there are scattered, all over the Highlands, ruins—ruins of temples, palaces and castles. Mysterious ruins, many of them, known only to the natives, unmapped and unexplored; others whose vastness and beauty have called to them the traveler and the scholar, but of which, even today, little of real meaning and history is known.

Many ruins lay around us, but we knew that to the north and to the south lay historic remains of even greater importance. Far to the north were the wondrous carved stones of Chavin. No one knows how, when, or by whom they were erected. To the south was the wonder city of Cuzco, the capital of the old wide-reaching Inca Empire; still farther south the older and even more mysterious ruins of Tiawanako. — WILLIAM MONTGOMERY MCGOVERN, in "Jungle Paths and Inca Ruins." (New York: Century.)

ONE of the fond recollections of today's elder generation is that of a quaint little instrument known as the "stereoscope." Through it, children and grown-ups alike would gaze with delight at Niagara Falls, a snow scene in the Canadian Rockies, or perchance London Bridge. The world was indeed brought before their eyes, as the scenes were shifted by the simple device of changing the cards in the holder at the end of the stereoscope. Many were the hours which were thus passed pleasantly, in the days when extensive travel was only for the favored few.

But the stereoscope of the eighties was not the first entertainment of its kind. A century earlier, the public's curiosity and admiration were being aroused by the Peep Show, or L'Optique, as it was known in France. Instead of photographs, the Peep Show box held colored engravings about ten inches high and sixteen inches wide.

One feature which distinguishes these old engravings is that, in addition to the regular title at the bottom, this again appears at the top of the picture—in reverse. To quote one description of the Peep Show or "raree show": "To see them, one looked through a large lens, not *at* them, but *at their reflection* in a mirror inclined at forty degrees. The title at the bottom of the print was not reflected but that at the top was, hence the reason for its being printed in reverse."

Peep Shows were in great vogue at fairs during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and smaller boxes were also used in the home.

This reproduction is an example of the type of engraving used in the Peep Show. Here we see Washington Street, Boston, illustrated with much color and detail by a French artist who certainly never saw it. A number of such fictitious reproductions of American cities including New York, Philadelphia, and Salem were made for distribution in Europe. Paris was the chief center for the manufacture of these views. It is not surprising, considering the volume of output, to find a number of prints engraved by such men as Silvestre, Perelle and Le Clerc.

So, today when we may chance to look upon a "Vue de la Rue grande vers l'Eglise du Sud des Presbiteriennes à Boston" with "Vue de Boston" printed in reverse at the top, we may hold in our minds a picture of the days of the French and American revolutions, the ages of Hogarth, of Voltaire, of Pitt—the days of the Peep Show. And modern audiences, enjoying a motion picture voyage around the world, probably receive no greater thrill than did their forefathers, gazing enraptured through the lenses of the Peep Show.

„אזוי ווי א מוטער-אדלער דערוועקט איהר נעסט"

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

„אזוי ווי א מוטער-אדלער דערוועקט
איהר נעסט, שוועבט אובער איהרע קינ-
דער, שפרייט אויס איהרע פליגעלען, נעהמט
זיי אויף, טראגט זיי אויף איהרע פלוג-
לען: אזוי האט גאט זיי גאנץ אליין געפיהרט,
און קיין גוט נים אליין געווען מיט איהם (יעקב)
א פרעמדער גאט." אזוי לעזען מיר אין
דעם ספר דברים, די פליגעלען פון דעם
אדלער ווערן גענוג צושטאנד דערקאנט צו
די הויליגע" שריפטען, כדי ארויסצוברי-
נגן, אויף א סוכאליכען אופן, די שוואר-
קיים און בעשוצונג פון גאט. אין דעם
ספר שמות לעזען מיר, אז גאט האט גע-
זאגט צו משה רבנו, „איהר האט גענעהמען
וואס איהר האט נעטראגן צו מצרים, און איך
האב אויך גענעהמען אויף אדלער פליגעלען,
און איך האב אייך נעבראכט צו מיר."
אין אונזער איצטיגער צייט ווערט דער
אדלער, וועלכער איז אן עכטכלם, דאס
היימס א סוכאליכער צויכען, פון די
פעראיינטע שטאטען פון אמעריקא.
אובעראל פארגעשטעלט, כדי עס זאל בע-
זייכענען די מענשען פון א נאציאן
מים קאנזידענץ און קאפאציטעציאן. דער-
אובער קענען מיר זעהן, אז מיר קענען
ארויסנעהמען א זעהר הויל-רוהיג לעקא-
צון די סוקוים וואס מיר האבען דא יעצט
דערנאהבט.

די מוטער-אדלער איז א וואונדערבארע
מוטער צו איהרע קינדער. זי היט זיי אף,
און גיט אכטונג אויף זיי, בשעת זיי קע-
נען נאך נים פליהען. אבער אזוי גיך ווי
זיי בעקומען שפרעכען און כח צעגוב צו
פליהען, דערווייקט זי דעם נעסט, אויב
זיי זוינען נאך אלץ צו פויל אויסצופרו-
בירען צויערע פליגעלען. און אזוי ווערען
די יונגע אדלערלאך ווירקליך צעצווואונ-
גען ארויסצופליהען פון זייער קרעפטיגען
דאך. זי זעהט ווי זיי מאכען זייער קרעפט
שוואכע פראבעס צו פליהען, פון דעסטווע-
גען פערלאזט זי זיך נים אויף גליקען,
און פליהט העכער פון זיי אין דער
לופטען, און האלט א שארפען אויג אויף
זיי, און גלייך ווי זי דערוועהט זייערע קר-
שע פיטעם פון מוטערגליט אדער גע-
מאהר, פליהט זי אראפ מים גרויס שנעל-
קייט פון די הויכקייטען, און שפעלט זיך
אויף אונטער זיי, און טראגט זיי גלייך
אויף צו א זיכערען פלאץ אויף אויהער
שמארקע פליגלען.

די איצטיגע ערפאהרונג וואס זי נאציאן
נעמ און מעגשען האבען מיטגעמאכט, איז
פיעל תהכיף צו דער ערפאהרונג פון די
יונגע אדלערלאך. דער נעסט פון דעם מא-
מערילען געפיהל פון לעבען, מים אלע
די אנגענאמע לוקסוס און ערלויכטהיים,
וואס נעהמערן צו דיזען לעבען, איז גע-
וואהרן אונפערויסעם. מאמערילע
קווארען פון פרעסה און פראציאס זיינען
גענוואונגען געווארען צו שטרע-
זיינען נעצוואונגען געווארען צו שטרע-
בען צו דערגרויכען פאר עפעס העכערס
און דעם בעשטעהט נעסט פון מאמע-
רואל.

אין די בויליגע פסוקים, וואס מיר האב
בען דא יעצט דערמאהנט, ווערט גאט סים-
באליזירט, נים נאר אלס א שארקויים און
א בעשיצונג, נאר אויך אלס מוטער-ליבע;
און דורך אויהרע שרויסען האט כרס. עדרי
אונז נעגנקבען א קלארען קנפאלקנונג פון
פאטער אלס מוטער, אזוי גום ווי גאט אלס
שפעדקעם אונז, אז גאט וועט אויף אונז
אכטונג נעבען, און וועט אונז פאהטיגן,
אזוי גיך ווי מיר ווילען אויפהערען צו
פערלאזען זיך אויף מאמעריעלע זאכען,
און שטעהען פעסט אין אונזער גלויבען
און צוטרוי אין גייסטיגע ווירקליכקיי-
טען.

ווי אזוי קענען מיר זיך אויסלערנען
אויסצוויישען די מאמעריעלע פאר די
גייסטיגע נאר דורך א קענטעים פון דער

וואהרער אידער שפעטער ווילען מיר זיך
מוזען אויסלערנען דעם לעקסאן פון ווי
אזוי צו פערלאזען זיך אויף גאט. בשעת
אונזער מאמעריעלע אונטערשטיצונג הויבט
אן צו מאלען, און מיר מאנגען אן צו פער-
לירען אונזער גלויב, אונזער חיים, און די
מאלשער זיין וואס ווערט אוועקגענוהמען
פון אונז, און דערויבער מוזען מיר זיך
אויסלערנען ווי אזוי צו דערהויבען
איבער אלע בעשיהלען פון מאמעריע, בזיי
מיר ווילען דערגרייכען דעם אונבעשרענק-
טען צוגאנג צו בעקומען. עס איז אין אמתין
ז גשלוכע אויסוויילונג פון גאט צום
מענש, און אאלר ווי דיוער מאכט מאנג
אן צו מאכען אויף אונזערע גדאנקען,
דיוינען מיר אן צו בההויפטען די בעשע-
וואהרע, מאכט, און מהמיטגקיים פון דיוע
וואהרע אידעען, ווילכע גאט גים אונז
און ווילכע בילדען צוזוינ אונזער וואהרע
בעווואוסטזיין.

אויפין זיוס 96 פון דעם קריסטשען סיי-
ענס מיניטאר, „וויסענשאפט און גע-
זונט מוס א שליסעל צו די הויליגע שרי-
פטען." זאגט מערי בייקער עדדי, „אויפער
„Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.
די מאטעריעלע גלויבען ווילען פערשוואונ-
דען ווערען, קען זיין אז זייער עדעק זאל
זיך אויסלאזען אין הונגערקנוים און פעסם
נוים און אונגלוק, זיבד, קראנקהיים, און
טוים, פעהלערען ווילכע דרוקען זיך אוים
אין נייע מאסקן, ביז וואנען זייער ניכטיג-
קיים ווערט זיך בעווייזען. דיזע אונרו-
היגקייטען ווילען גרעדיערען ביז צום
עגדע פון דעם אוהרההם, ביז אלע אונ-
הארמאניע אומשאפנדען ווילען ווערען
אויסגעשלונגען אין דער גייסטיגער וואהר-
הייט."

פריהער אדער שפעטער ווילען מיר זיך
מוזען אויסלערנען דעם לעקסאן פון ווי
אזוי צו פערלאזען זיך אויף גאט. בשעת
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אן צו מאלען, און מיר מאנגען אן צו פער-
לירען אונזער גלויב, אונזער חיים, און די
מאלשער זיין וואס ווערט אוועקגענוהמען
פון אונז, און דערויבער מוזען מיר זיך
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מיר ווילען דערגרייכען דעם אונבעשרענק-
טען צוגאנג צו בעקומען. עס איז אין אמתין
ז גשלוכע אויסוויילונג פון גאט צום
מענש, און אאלר ווי דיוער מאכט מאנג
אן צו מאכען אויף אונזערע גדאנקען,
דיוינען מיר אן צו בההויפטען די בעשע-
וואהרע, מאכט, און מהמיטגקיים פון דיוע
וואהרע אידעען, ווילכע גאט גים אונז
און ווילכע בילדען צוזוינ אונזער וואהר-
בעווואוסטזיין.

אויפין זיוס 96 פון דעם קריסטשען סיי-
ענס מיניטאר, „וויסענשאפט און גע-
זונט מוס א שליסעל צו די הויליגע שרי-
פטען." זאגט מערי בייקער עדדי, „אויפער
„Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"As an eagle stirreth up her nest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"AS AN eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings: so the Lord alone did lead him, and there was no strange god with him." So we read in the book of Deuteronomy. The wings of the eagle are often used in Scripture to typify God's strength and protection. In Exodus we read God's declaration to Moses, "Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself."

At the present time the eagle, which is an emblem of the United States of America, is widely displayed to inspire the people of a nation with confidence and coöperation, so in the verses quoted above we may find a helpful lesson.

The eagle is a wonderful mother to her young, protecting and caring for them during their unfledged state; but when they acquire feathers and strength enough for flight, if they are reluctant to try their wings, she stirs up the nest, so that the eaglets are actually forced out of it. Apparently unmindful of their first feeble efforts at flight, she flies high in the air, quick to detect, however, the first faint signs of fatigue or failure, and with swiftness she drops beneath them from her heights and bears them upon her strong wings to a place of safety.

The experience through which nations and people have been passing seems much like the experience of the young eagles. The nest of material sense, with all its seeming security and comfort, has been stirred up. Material sources of supply and provision have been swept away until men have been forced to reach out for something above and beyond the limiting nest of materiality.

In the above verses God is symbolized not only as strength and protection, but as mother-love; and through her writings Mrs. Eddy has given us a clear revelation of God as Mother, as well as Father. This tender mother-love provides a promise of guidance and protection, as reliance upon material things gives place to trust and confidence in spiritual realities.

How can we learn to leave the material for the spiritual? By learning the true nature of each. Have we found matter to be unsubstantial, temporal, and fleeting? Then we are ready to learn that spiritual ideas, God's thoughts, alone are real and substantial. Jesus said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

Man is not something apart from God, for we read in the first chapter of Genesis that God made man in His image and after His likeness. Since man is image, he is inseparable from God, ever coexistent with God, for an image, or reflection, can never be separated from its source.

God is Mind, forever expressing Himself in ideas. Thus God's universe is the universe of spiritual ideas; and these ideas are forever maintained, sustained, and governed by this one and only cause or creator—God. Man is the highest expression of His creation, the compound idea of Mind, including all those lesser ideas which make up the spiritual universe. The compound idea—man—therefore, includes the reality which, to mortal sense, is counterfeited as material objects or material supply. Supply is not something outside of spiritual man, which he must struggle to obtain, but a divine impartation from God to him. As this truth dawns upon our thought, we learn to affirm the presence, power, and activity of those true ideas which are supplied by God, and which constitute our true consciousness.

On page 96 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says: "The breaking up of material beliefs may seem to be famine and pestilence, want and woe, sin, sickness, and death, which assume new phases until their nothingness appears. These disturbances will continue until the end of error, when all discord will be swallowed up in spiritual Truth."

Sooner or later the lesson of relying wholly upon God must be learned. When the material dependence fails us, whether it seems to be the loss of money, home, or loved ones, it is only a false sense which is being taken away; and thus we may learn to mount high above all sense of materiality into the unlimited dominion which is ours as God's perfect, undivided, spiritual ideas, complete in Him. Then shall we be led by the one God, the infinite Mind that knows no lack; and there will be no strange god with us.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish)

House Hunting in India

When I arrived at Cannamore in the blessed province of Malabar, the Hindu Rameni led me in front of his house which he wished me to rent from him during my stay there. To get my first glimpse of it he and I had to join forces and work our way together through the wild tangle of the garden. It was in the usual style of the European houses in India, a one-storied bungalow with a high-pitched roof, overhanging eaves and a wide veranda across the whole of the front. Said Rameni:

"This is my dearest possession on earth. I have kept and tended it carefully, and for seven years no human being has set foot in it. The last tenant was Sahib John Ditrey, an English officer of great renown, to whom every soldier drawing near had to do obeisance. He spent his days happily under this roof, and would still be living here had not the Government sent him and his retinue to another station."

I contemplated the great rooms. They were empty for the most part, and overgrown with a rank vegetation, and they harboured a whole world of animals, whose number and variety aroused my highest expectations.

"Harmless beasts," said Rameni genially. "Most of them will probably leave; they don't like the society of human beings. But, Sahib, you won't eat your heart out with loneliness. You have brought plenty of company along, a dog, a boy, and a cook. And I will let you have chickens if you want." . . .

The morning sunlight streamed in through the thicket of palms outside the window as through green veils with jagged patterns. Again I felt that illusive sense of happiness steal over me which had set my heart a-trembling the moment I set foot on the soil of India and breathed in its perfume and warmth and light. . . .

"How much do you want?" I asked curtly. "I have heard of a house by the sea, the one in which the Collector used to live. The Government will let me have it at a very moderate rent."

At this, Rameni pulled himself together with a great effort, and said the rent was one hundred rupees per annum. For the loss of the seven years he would charge me only a fourth, provided that I would pay him the full rent for three years in advance.

When I nodded assent, he turned pale.

"Sahib," he stammered, "are you making fun of your servant? It is quite true that I asked a great deal. Let us forget the seven disastrous years. I shall put up with the affliction decreed, especially since it is over now. If you will really pay me three years' rent in advance, I shall serve you faithfully for the rest of my days."

I never regretted my ready acquiescence.—WALDEMAR BONSELS, in "An Indian Journey." (London: Allen & Unwin. New York: Boni.)

Grackles on the Lawn

A chorus of squeaky voices outside,
And there are grackles once more,
Prancing about the brown grass where snow has hardly melted,
Chasing back and forth, playing leapfrog,
Exploring busily under the rose-bushes,
And chattering incessantly.

Watching their delightful antics,
I am reminded of the four and twenty blackbirds
Hopping saucily from a pie,
To astonish a king.

Grackles are clowns
Trying to disguise themselves in rusty black suits,
But unable to stop their foolery.

DOLORES CAIRNS.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Financial: Market Quotations

Heavy Tendency Characterizes Stock Trading

Doubts Rather Than Any Definite Developments Excuse for Selling

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP) — Mild pessimism, based apparently on doubts rather than on definite developments, dominated most financial markets today, and prices again pointed downward.

Equities drooped from the start, although selling was orderly, and the ticker tape was never pressed by volume. There were a few issues that even moved up moderately. Declines ranged from fractions to around a point.

The trading timidity was blamed partly on the belief that federal regulation of stock exchanges is imminent, that the curtailment of CWA spending may affect industry and that business unsettlement might follow inauguration of new Washington investigations. Scattered strike situations also entered into the picture.

Shares of U. S. Smelting, American Can, Loew's, Seaboard Oil, Snyder Packing and Armour improved. Moderate losers included American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Case, Goodyear, American Smelting, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Consolidated Gas, Penney, Santa Fe, New York Central and Southern Pacific.

The late tone was heavy with losses of 1 to around 2 points predominating. Case, New York Central and U. S. Smelting declined about 2 points each. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Santa Fe and Chrysler lost more than a point.

Steel Operations Up

The magazine Steel estimated operations in this industry expanded four points during the last week to 47 per cent of capacity, the highest level since last August. The review felt that production is rapidly approaching the 50-per cent rate, although a temporary lull in new contracting was anticipated pending final determination of prices and the formal opening of books for the second quarter.

Some selling of the rails was attributed to expectations that several of the roads would show a decline in net earnings this month because of recent weather conditions which have sharply raised operating costs.

Bond Trading Quiet

The bond market was dull today, and many prices drifted quietly downward in the absence of active demand. Several first-grade utility bonds improved fractionally, but other issues, including the railroad group and industrial obligations, were lower.

Consolidated Gas 5½s and Pacific Gas 5s advanced around half a point, but Detroit Edison 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, North American 5s and American Telephone 5s were unchanged to moderately lower.

The majority of railroad bonds showed little change one way or the other, although Canadian Pacific debenture 4s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s were around a point lower. Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and Erie 5s sold off fractionally.

Industrial obligations, including Goodyear 5s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Chile Copper 5s and Texas Company 5s, were lower.

United States Treasury issues and Liberty bonds eased slightly with one or two exceptions.

The foreign list was neglected and recorded only minor changes. French Government 7s and British 5½s were lower. Argentine 6s improved fractionally. Australia 5s and Belgium 7s were unchanged to a shade lower, and Norway 6s advanced around half a point.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; list again under pressure.

Bonds: Heavy; secondary rails weak.

Curb: Heavy; specialties weak.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; changes narrow.

Cotton: Easy; easier stock and wheat markets; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Lower; increased spot offerings.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; crop prospects improved.

Corn: Weak; May under 50 cents.

Cattle: Steady, top yearlings $6.90.

Hogs: 20-30 higher than Friday, top $4.95.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
May	.87	.87¼	.86	.86¼	—.01⅜	
July	.85⅝	.85⅝	.84½	.84½	—.01⅜	
September	.86⅛	.86¼	.85⅜	.85⅜	—.01¼	
		Corn				
May	.50⅜	.50¾	.49⅞	.50⅜	—	½
July	.52¾	.52¾	.51¾	.52	—	⅜
September	.54¼	.54½	.53¾	.54	—	⅜
		Oats				
May	.34¾	.34⅜	.33¾	.34	—	⅛
July	.34⅜	.34½	.33½	.33¾	—	⅛
September	.34	.34	.32	.32	—.02⅛	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.67⅛	.66⅞	.67
July	.68⅜	.68⅛	.68¼

Dividend Declarations

G. C. Murphy Company, 5 and 10-cent stores, have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share on the common stock, payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 17.

A quarterly dividend on debenture stock of $2 a share, ordinarily due on Feb. 1, has been declared by the Dennison Manufacturing Company and is being paid to stockholders of record Feb. 15.

Cotton Prices Decline

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—A decline of $1 to $1.25 a bale in cotton today was attributed to liquidation and scattered selling promoted by uncertainty as to the final provisions of the Bankhead Bill and weakness of the grain and stock markets. After selling off to 11.91 for May or about 26 points net lower the market rallied 5 or 6 points on covering. Mid-afternoon prices showed net losses of about 16 to 21 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.26	Feb.24
105	89	7	Abraham & S pf	200	103	103	103		
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	4500	9½	9	9⅛		
24⅝	16	1	Adams Mills	3700	28½	27⅝	28⅜	28½	
11	7⅜	..	Addressograph	1000	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	8½	8¼	8¼		
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	400	100	99	99	100	
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	800	3	2½	2½	2⅞	
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7100	20⅝	20	20⅛	20⅜	
5¼	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	3400	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼	
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	11⅜	10½	10½	11	
12½	3¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	9	8⅜	8⅝	9⅛	
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	2200	154¾	151⅜	153¼	154½	
126	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124½	123½	124½		
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	3200	19⅜	18⅜	19	19⅜	
50⅝	41⅛	2	Amerada	1400	48	47⅜	47½	47⅝	
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	30¼	28½	28⅝	31¼	
23	14⅛	..	Am Banfi Note	500	19⅛	18½	19	19	
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	45½	45½	45½		
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	10½	10	10	11	
64	46⅛	..	Am Beet Sug pf	80	59¾	59	59	60	
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	6200	103⅞	102	103	102	
140	126½	7	Am Can pf	800	139¾	139½	139½	140	
32⅜	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	28⅝	28	28½	29⅞	
56¼	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	200	50½	50⅛	50½	52	
12	6½	..	Am Chain	200	10⅛	10	10		
52	46¼	2†	Am Chicle	100	50½	50½	50½	50⅜	
6½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
62½	49	..	Am Com Alcohol	2500	49¾	48	49⅜	49¼	
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	900	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	5800	10	9⅝	9¾	10	
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	25½	
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	600	18½	18⅛	18⅛		
22½	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	900	20¼	19	19¼	20½	
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	8½	8½	8½	9¼	
40⅝	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	80	37⅛	36⅝	36½	38½	
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	2400	9	8¾	8⅜	9¼	
11	6½	..	Am International	1700	9¼	8⅝	9	9¼	
1⅜	¾	..	Am La France	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
38⅝	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	1200	35⅞	34½	35	35¾	
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	600	69	67	67	68¾	
9⅜	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	400	7	6⅞	6⅞		
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	3100	23⅝	22½	23⅝	23¾	
31¾	21	..	Am News	110	29	27	29		
13¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	7200	9	8½	8¾	9¼	
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	900	22½	22	22½	23⅛	
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1900	19½	19	19	20	
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	8400	15¼	14½	14½	15¼	
28	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	16500	25⅝	24¼	25	25⅛	
37⅜	36	3	Am Safety Razor	400	36¼	36¼	36½		
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	6	
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	700	1⅝	1½	1½	1¾	
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	24	24	24		
51¼	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	15800	46⅜	44	44⅛	45¾	
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1800	21¾	20⅞	21	22⅜	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	54	52	52	55¼	
125¼	103⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	5500	121½	119½	121¼	121½	
12	4⅞	..	Am Type Founders	200	9½	8½	10	9¾	
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	500	25	22⅞	23½	23⅜	
27⅝	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	4400	21½	21	21¼	21⅝	
80	69¼	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	75	
17½	14⅜	..	Am Woolen	2800	14	13⅜	13⅞	14½	
83¾	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	500	75¾	73½	73½	75½	
14⅞	5¼	..	AAm Writ Pap pf	800	10¼	10⅛	10⅛		
9	5⅜	..	Ann Arbe Lead&S	300	7	7	7		
50½	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	1100	45	45	45		
17⅞	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	11400	15¼	14½	14⅝	15⅜	
12	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	10	10	10	10	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20½	20½	20½	21	
31⅞	27½	1	Archer Daniels	900	28½	28	28	28¾	
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	85	85	85		
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	22800	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	5⅞	
3⅜	2⅜	..	Armour Ill B	6500	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
64¼	55	..	Armour Ill pf	7800	59¾	57⅜	58½	58¾	
8⅝	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	1900	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¾	
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	110	8⅜	8	8	8½	
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
18¼	11⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	2700	16⅞	16	16	16⅜	
60	50	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	59	59	59	59	
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	4400	66	46½	65¼	66½	
85½	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	100	81½	81½	81½		
53½	39	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	49	38	38	49½	
35¼	28¼	..	Atl Refining	5700	31½	30½	31½	31¾	
46½	35¾	.50b	Atlas Powder	1000	45	44½	44½	44½	
95	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	96	96	96		
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	200	8¼	8¼	8¼		
87	47¾	2†	Auburn Auto	4500	53¾	51¾	53¼	52	
16	7	..	Austin Nichols	4900	14⅜	13⅜	13¾	14⅜	
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	22900	7⅞	7½	7⅝	8⅜	

16	14	..	Baldwin Loco	8300	13	12½	12¾	13⅛	
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	44¼	44	44	47	
34½	32¼	..	Balt & Ohio	10800	30½	28¼	29⅝	30½	
37⅜	24¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	32¾	32½	32½	33½	
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	97¾	97¾	97¾		
46½	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	500	44	43	43	44	
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	200	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
33	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	180	25	24	24	25	
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	3300	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝	
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	300	15	15	15	15	
107	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	106¾	106¾	106¾		
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	600	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13	
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	3900	19¾	18¾	19	20	
33⅜	26½	.25b	Best & Co	700	31½	31	31	31	
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	11800	45½	43⅞	44⅜	45½	
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	74¾	74	74	75¼	
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	35⅝	35½	35½		
16¾	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	2200	14	13¼	13¾	14⅛	
54	50	..	Blumenthal pf	20	51¾	50	50	53½	
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3900	61¾	60¼	60½	62	
27½	19½	1.60†	Borden	3300	23¼	22⅝	23	23¼	
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	3500	25⅛	23½	24	25⅛	
19½	18½	..	Boston & Maine	400	15¼	15	15	15	
3	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	300	2½	2	2	2½	
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	9900	15¼	14¾	15	15¾	
20¾	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	
38¼	31½	..	BrBooklyn Man T	3200	31⅝	31	31	31½	
8⅜	4⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	7	7	7	7	
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	75	75	75	75	
120⅛	110½	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	120½	120½	120½	120½	
10⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	200	8½	8½	8½		
9¾	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	8	7¾	7⅞	8	
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11½	11¼	11¼		
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	3500	6⅜	6	6⅛	6¼	
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	195	33½	32	32¼	33¼	
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	3100	13	12½	12⅝	13½	
4¾	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	4⅜	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
6	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	3½	3½	3½		
2½	1⅜	..	Burns Bros Bots	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs 9dd	3900	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅞	
3	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
15¾	5	..	Bush Tr Bldgs pf cts	90	13	11	11		
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜		
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
4¾	2¼	..	Butterick	200	4	3¾	3¾	4	
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	1800	28½	27	27	28¾	
63	47¼	..	Byers pf	10	57¼	57¼	57¼		

27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	400	24	23½	23½		
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1900	14	13½	13¾	14¼	
6¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	5½	5	5⅛	5⅜	
29¼	24¼	1	Canada Dry	400	25	24½	24⅞	25	
17½	12¾	3	Canadian Pacific	5000	15⅜	15¼	15½	15⅞	
32⅝	28½	1†	Cannon Mills	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	31⅜	
9¾	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	8⅝	8½	8½		
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	6200	76	70	74	76	
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	60	79	76¼	78¼	78	
32¾	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	4800	29⅜	28	28	29½	
37¾	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	6500	33⅞	33½	33½	39⅜	
3⅞	2¼	..	Celotex Co	200	3	3	3	3	
10	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	50	8	8	8	8¼	
32½	27¾	1½	Central Agurire	300	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27¾	
13⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	400	11	10½	11	11	
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	5200	35¾	34	34½	35¾	
7⅛	3¾	..	Certain-Teed	400	5	5	5	5	
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2500	39¾	38⅞	38⅞	39¾	
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4200	43⅝	43	43	43⅝	
8	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	6	
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10½	
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	2200	6½	6	6⅜	6¾	
13¾	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	9800	10⅞	10	10½	11	
28	13¾	..	Chi & North W	800	22¼	21	22¼	22¾	
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	10200	13	12½	12⅝	13¼	
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	8⅜	8	8½	8¼	
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	20	20	20		
6½	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	5½	5	5	5¼	
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6½	6½	6½		
9⅜	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	8	8	8	8½	
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	1100	27	26	26¼	27	
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	1600	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9⅞	
16⅞	13	..	Chile Copper	30	15	15	15	15	
60¾	49⅞	1	Chrysler	68500	56¼	54⅝	55¼	56½	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	21¼	21	21	21¼	
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	1200	1⅜	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅛	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	760	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16	
17⅜	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	7200	15¾	15⅛	15¾	15⅞	
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	2800	23⅜	24½	25	26	
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1000	7¾	7	7⅛	7⅝	
40¾	27	..	Colo & Southern	40	37	36½	36½		
19¼	11½	.50b	Columbia Gas	16700	15⅞	14¾	15	15½	
75¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	75	75	75		
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	24½	23½	23½		
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	3200	66¾	65	66¼	67	
30½	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	4900	27	26	27	27¾	
27½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	200	26¼	25¼	25¼	26¾	
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	97	96½	96½	97	
44½	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	44	44	44		
54½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2800	52	50¾	51¼	52¾	
36¾	28¼	.60	Somm Solvents	10200	28	26½	27½	28¾	
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	9800	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	38	37	38	38¼	
31¼	23	1.20	Congoleum Nairn	3800	28¾	27½	28½	28½	
3½	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	3000	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15¾	
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	9700	40	39	39⅜	40	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	89½	
14¼	2½	..	Consol Laundries	400	3	3	3		
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	8500	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	13	
6¾	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5½	5	5	5½	
2⅞	1⅞	..	Consol Textile	4200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾	
9½	6⅛	..	Container A	1200	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¾	
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	2900	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	800	12½	11⅝	11⅝	12⅞	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	1800	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
64	46½	4	Cont Baking pf	100	60½	60½	60½		
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	1200	77½	76½	77¼	78	
11⅜	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	9¾	9½	9⅝		
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	31	30½	30½	32	
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	4500	2¼	2	2	2⅛	
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	6500	18⅝	18	18⅜	18⅞	
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	2200	73	71⅜	72½	72⅝	
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	2100	7	6¾	6¾	7	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	800	33	32½	32⅝	33¼	
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	500	12¼	12	12	12¼	
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	30¾	30¾	30¾		
56	56	4	Crown Will P 1pf	10	56	56	56		
6½	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	1400	5	5	5	5	
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	1900	33	31½	33	33¾	
69¼	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	61	61	61		
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	300	2½	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	7¼	6¾	6⅞	7½	
50⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	44	44	44		
22⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1600	20½	18⅝	18⅝	20½	
64	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	61½	61	61	61½	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	21800	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅝	
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	19600	10⅜	9⅞	10	10⅝	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	18½	18½	18½	19	

15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	14½	14½	14½	14⅞	
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	3800	30½	29	30	31	
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	1800	66	63	63¼	68½	
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	8200	28⅜	27½	28¼	28⅝	
11⅞	5⅝	..	Denver R G pf	600	10	9½	9½	10	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	83½	82	82		
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	200	45	45	45	45½	
28½	25¼	1	Diamond Match	400	24¾	24½	24½	24¾	
37	32	1†	Dome Mines	7900	34¾	34¼	34⅝	34½	
22¼	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	20¾	20	20¾		
38½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	29600	23½	22	23½	23¼	
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	200	16½	16½	16½	16⅞	
11½	7½	..	Dresser B	700	9¾	9½	9⅝	10	
103⅞	90⅝	3	du Pont de Nem	4600	99⅝	99½	98¼	99⅝	

25	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	200	20	20	20	21⅜	
99½	90	5	Duquesne	20	99½	98	99½	99	

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12⅜	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1400	10¾	10½	10½	11	
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1700	89½	88¼	89	88¼	
22⅜	13¼	.25c	Eaton Mfg	5600	19¼	18⅝	19¼	19¾	
18	11⅜	..	Ettington Schild	1300	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16¾	
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	19300	28¼	26⅝	27½	28	
98⅛	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	95	95	95	98⅛	
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	2500	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾	
6⅜	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	6¼	6	6	6½	
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4800	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	7¼	
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	15	14⅛	15	15⅝	
19⅝	8	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	600	14	13	13	14½	
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	47	47	47	47	
1⅛	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	1800	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	
3⅜	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	3	3	3	3¼	
124⅜	120	7	Endicott John pf	260	124½	124½	124½	124½	
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	200	6½	6½	6½	6½	
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	800	20¼	18½	18½	..	
24½	11	..	Engine

Financial: News and Comment

Netherlands Is Making Strides Toward Recovery

Trade Pact With Germany and Russia—Textile Industry Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Representatives of the Netherlands and of Germany have reached an agreement on the transfer of payments extending to the end of June next. Under this agreement the German scrip to which Dutch creditors are entitled will be fully redeemed out of the proceeds of additional exports from Germany to the Netherlands.

A preliminary agreement for the promotion of trade between the Netherlands and Russia has been concluded. Under it Dutch seaships are to receive more favorable treatment in Russian ports. Up to now, owing to nonrecognition of the Soviet Government, Dutch ships have had to pay several times as heavy harbor duties as ships belonging to nations which have commercial treaties with Russia.

Indian Products Output

The production of rubber in Netherlands Indian estates in 1933 is estimated at 169,000 tons, compared with 150,901 tons in 1932; the tea production is estimated at 72,600 tons (1932: 81,987 tons); coffee, 450,000 quintals (1932: 627,150); quinquina, 7900 tons (1932: 10,120), and cocoa, 16,720 quintals (1932: 14,493).

The unemployment relief system is causing a heavy drain on the state and municipal finances. In 1933 28 per cent of the workers were unemployed. This has meant expenditure by communities and state jointly of 113,000,000 florins ($75,000,000 at new parity), compared with 27 per cent and $69,000,000 in 1932, and 15 per cent and $30,000,000 in 1931. Recently unemployment has shown a tendency to decrease. Meanwhile extensive public works are being put in hand to afford relief.

Textile Quota System

Gradual increase is taking place in the number of articles imported into the Netherlands that are subject to the quota system. In several cases also the percentages of allowed imports have been reduced recently. This applies to rayon fabrics, tissues of flax, hemp, and semi-linen China and pottery, ready-made clothes, knitwork and bicycle tires.

Optimism in the Dutch textile industry, especially in the Twente district (province Overijsel) is growing as the result of a scheme for the introduction of a planned quota system into Java. This scheme applies especially to textiles. Under it the Dutch and British textile industries are to have enlarged opportunities for the importation of goods into Netherlands India. The Netherlands and Great Britain are to buy certain Javanese products in return.

Several Netherlands industrial undertakings are erecting branch industries in Java to compete with low-priced Japanese imports. A big dyestuff factory is under construction at Batavia. A branch of an old-established firm (Pieter Schoen) is opening at Zaandam. Other Dutch firms are likely to follow suit.

Code Criticisms To Be Presented By Retail Trade

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Following Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's call for factual information rather than opinions on industrial codes to be presented at hearings in Washington starting tomorrow, the consumer and retail organizations are gathering extensive data to support their charges that many provisions in the codes contain oppressive restrictions tending toward excessive prices and monopolistic practices.

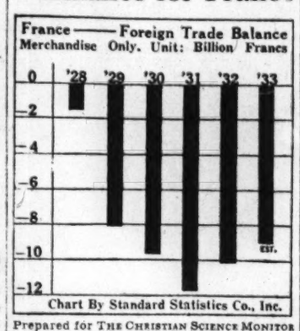
Strong efforts will be made by organizations, such as the National Retail Dry Goods Association, to point out that many manufacturing groups have gone their merry way, changing standard business methods and evolving new rules for trade conduct with no thought as to whether the changes would boost prices above the levels which the average consumer is willing and able to pay.

It was learned further that an attempt will be made to show that while the allegedly harmful proyisions have been permitted in only a relatively small group of codes, if they are accepted in principle, they will be written into large groups of codes with the result that unnecessarily high prices will become general. This, it will be claimed, would greatly retard sales, and lead to a definite slowing up or reversal of the present rising recovery trend.

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

Unfavorable Trade Balance for France



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart, showing the growth of the adverse trade balance of France, illustrates one of the basic difficulties of that country.

Devaluation of the Czech currency by one-sixth, announced recently, is another symptom of maladjusted trade relations and the effort to set them right through a change in the currency, which is in effect a commodity price cut designed to stimulate exports.

Department Stores Of Chicago Have A Good Turnover

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Wholesale and retail trade in Chicago maintained its steady pace last week, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Department stores had an unusually satisfactory turnover with the cold weather, and the buying occasioned by the Washington birthday holiday giving the major impetus.

In the wholesale field, textiles and draperies continued the leaders.

The best news in industrial circles came from the steel district, where capacity has again passed the 44 per cent mark, a rise of about nine points from a month ago. This time, the new output level appears to have promise of more stability than it has in the immediate past with world's fair construction orders, PWA projects, railroad and automobile commitments, all contributing to the new level.

Carbuilding in the local area is assuming important proportions, with three shops reopened to take care of freightcar replacements and the interest aroused by the new aluminum streamline passenger coaches.

Canadian Business Shows Big Increase Over Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—Figures showing steady improvement in business and trade conditions continue to come from the Canadian Bureau of Statistics.

During the first nine months of the present fiscal year domestic exports to Great Britain increased by $32,781,000, or 18 per cent, over the like period of 1932, while imports increased by $12,500,000, or 13 per cent. Exports to foreign countries increased by 12 per cent, while imports declined by 7 per cent, during this time.

During 1933 Canada nearly doubled its exports of planks and boards, which totaled over 1,000,000,000 feet, valued at $17,400,000. This improvement is due largely to the extensive development of the British market, which took 450,000,000 feet, as compared with 172,000,000 in 1932. The United States, which was Canada's best customer in 1932, took second place with 296,000,000 feet, and China third place with 100,700,000 feet.

Young & Co. Investment Managers in New Quarters

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Due to the growth in personnel and to provide additional facilities for its increasing clientele, the offices of C. W. Young & Co., Inc., investment managers, have been moved from the sixth floor of the Chrysler Building to larger quarters occupying the entire forty-fifth floor and the greater part of the forty-fourth floor of the same building, it is announced.

Among those associated with the corporation as officers or directors are C. Willard Young, president; James Cox Brady, vice-president of Brady Security & Realty Corporation; Louis Le B. Chapin, vice-president and treasurer; William H. Clark, vice-president and manager of the Division of Bond Research; William H. English Jr., president of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange; Richard K. Gardner, vice-president of Charles E. Gardner Corporation; William V. Griffin, president of the Brady Security & Realty Corporation; George F. Hasslacher, capitalist; Borden Helmer, vice-president and manager of the Division of Research, and John Price Jones, president of The John Price Jones Corporation.

Investment Bankers To Vote on Code March 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 — Investment bankers throughout the United States have been informed by the Investment Bankers' Code Committee that a vote will be cast at a meeting in Washington, March 5, on the NRA code.

More than 1100 investment banking houses which approved of the basic code indorsed by President Roosevelt on Nov. 27 are eligible to vote.

The committee submitted its revised draft of the fair practice rules. Excepting certain changes relating to municipal securities, the committee revisions are said to be mainly of a technical nature.

Conference Sees Financial Relief To Home Owners

Thinks Federal Program Will Soon Aid Buyers Through HOLCO Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—The early "rescue" of all distressed home owners in the United States, and steps to make home buying easier in the future were foreseen by speakers at the joint building and loan meeting of the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute and the North Central Building and Loan conference which just closed here.

"Within a year or two, as a result of the federal savings and loan program, there will be within reach of every home owner in the United States a place where he can borrow money on his home, on sound principles," Mr. Horace Russell, general counsel for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board at Washington, said.

May Relieve 800,000

Mr. Russell estimated that eventually between 600,000 and 800,000 homes would be saved from distress as a result of the operations of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The administrative cost of these transactions will not average more than about $23.50 a family, he said. Up to date, it was reported between 70,000 and 80,000 families have been aided by HOLCO loans.

The federal savings and loan program, designed to put savings and loan facilities in hundreds of communities which did not have them at the time the New Deal was launched, has already resulted in the organization of 136 new associations, Mr. Russell said, "and within the next year or two this program should start about 1,000,000 people saving money in institutions which will lend the funds to home owners."

Making it easier to finance home buying was envisaged by Mr. Philip Lieber, president of the United States Building and Loan League, who said: "The cost of housing has always been too high in proportion to the income level of the people. Recently, interest rates have been lowering and this tendency will probably continue to make home financing much easier."

Need Long Term Financing

"Solution of the housing problem, it appears to me, lies in long term home financing at low rates of interest," Mr. Lieber continued. "That is the goal to which building and loan association managers must look. We must also have a return to the prime idea of financing a home for the purpose of ownership clear and free of encumbrances and not the keeping of a home forever under mortgage."

It is not the inability to finance nearly so much as the high cost of both construction and labor that is holding up home building, according to Mr. Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the United States Building and Loan League.

"There are many cities where building and loan associations have advertised that they have money to loan home builders and nobody comes down to the office and applies," he said. "The associations are financing construction loans where there is a demand. We will have to bring the public into the market by swinging home building costs more closely into line with income if we really expect to create an effective demand for construction which will reëmploy the men usually dependent upon this activity for their livelihood."

Exporters Ask For Trade Routes Free From Rate Fixing

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The proposals of the steamship owners to set up rate fixing in foreign trade routes will afford inadequate protection of shippers' interests, the American Manufacturers' Export Association says in letters addressed to its members urging them to protest to the legislators in Washington against the rate-fixing measures. The association holds that foreign trade routes should be exempt from rate fixing.

The association points out that the machinery for handling rates prevents quick adjustments and plays into the hands of foreign competitors who can promptly quote lower c. i. f. prices and take business away from American exporters.

"Freight rates are governed by world factors and numerous governments' policies," the association's statement continues, "and unless our own Government backs up our steamship owners effectively they will have to charge higher rates which will force exporters to make serious adjustments and will tend to force many of them out of foreign trade."

British Trusts Hold American Issues

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Although it has been an accepted policy on the part of American investment trusts to make public their portfolios at regular periods, only 52 of the 111 London investment trusts published their holdings at the end of 1933, according to a study of British trusts prepared by the London office of Calvin Bullock.

Many of the 52 London trusts publishing a list of holdings reveal substantial investment in American and Canadian securities. As a group they held more than 676 common stock issues and 825 preferred issues of Canadian or United States corporations and 913 foreign dollar bonds at the end of 1933, as contrasted with 683 commons, 825 preferreds and 935 foreign dollar bonds at the end of 1932.

Asserts United States Should Lower Foreign Trade Barriers

Guaranty Trust Says Country Must Accept Inference of Its Creditor Position and Take Pay in Goods—Currency Devaluation Effects Temporary

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—If this country is to restore its foreign trade, it must accept the consequences of its creditor position and permit foreign nations to pay their debts in their own goods and services, states the current Guaranty Survey, published today by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The competitive advantages now enjoyed by American exporters that are due to the cheapening of the dollar cannot be depended on to continue indefinitely, according to the survey.

With President Roosevelt meeting today at the White House with experts to confer on foreign trade policy, interest is attached to the bank's analysis of the situation.

Devaluation Effects Temporary

"If the recovery program of the United States is designed to accomplish what its name implies," the survey says, "the next step may well be a reëxamination of foreign trade policy with a view to sweeping away some of the excessive barriers, at home as well as abroad, that now restrict the development of this important branch of American business."

Discussing the effects of the devaluation and trade barriers on our foreign trade, the survey points out that the rise in domestic prices which the act of devaluation is designed to bring about, should take place partly as a result of shifts in foreign trade due to the cheapening of the dollar.

The relation between devaluation and foreign trade is explained. Devaluing a nation's money cheapens that money in terms of foreign currencies, thus cheapening that nation's goods in terms of foreign goods. This stimulates the export trade, and restricts the import trade, of the devaluing nation. In the United States, at present, the wholesale commodity price level has only risen 22 per cent since last March, while the exchange value of the dollar has dropped about 40 per cent. This change has made American goods cheaper in terms of foreign currencies, thus giving a competitive advantage to American exporters.

"These effects on exports and imports are temporary," states the survey. "They continue only until the alteration in exchange rates is offset by changes in price and wage levels."

Some Favorable Elements

With much expatriated capital now seeking to reënter this country and producing a demand for dollar exchange resulting in large gold shipments from abroad, a situation has arisen that is not "conducive to active purchases of American goods by foreigners," the analysis says.

"Moreover," it adds, "international trade is now subject to artificial influences and restrictions to an extent that has not been witnessed in peace times for more than a century. Consequently, the competitive advantages now enjoyed by American exporters that are due to the cheapening of the dollar cannot be depended on to continue indefinitely. In some quarters it is believed that other countries will undoubtedly take measures, either by competitive currency depreciation or by means of tariffs, import quotas, and other restrictions, to protect their gold reserves from being drained off to the United States."

Favorable elements in the outlook for foreign trade are relative stabilization of the dollar, the formation of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the repeal of prohibition as a help to placing American foreign trade on a reciprocal basis, and, most important of all, the general economic recovery "that has taken place in most of the leading commercial nations of the world."

Boundaries Are Barriers

Unfavorable influences to foreign trade are the new national boundaries established in Europe after the World War, which were "dictated by humanitarian and political, rather than economic, considerations," the survey continues.

"There was thus created an economic strain that aggravated racial antagonisms and made it even more imperative for the nations concerned to achieve as great a degree of economic independence as possible," it adds. "The older and larger nations with interests at stake took sides, and the situation developed into a deadlock in which political and economic issues were almost inextricably intertwined. This state of affairs still exists and, aside from its direct adverse economic effects, is a cause of much international illfeeling.

Certain recent developments in the United States have not improved the background for foreign trade or for international agreement on currency stabilization, the report says. "The obvious implications of the NRA, as far as foreign trade is concerned, are toward higher tariff rates and more restrictions on imports, rather than the reverse.

"A sound and enduring revival in international commerce, including that of the United States," the survey concludes, "must await the removal of destructive trade barriers and the restoration of stable monetary conditions."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Street has hastily revised its opinion about what is coming out of the Fletcher-Rayburn bill for the regulation of the exchanges. Whitney's proposal on Friday at Washington to turn control of the exchange over to the President, indicates how seriously the stock exchange authorities view the prospect. Never before would they have given a moment's consideration to such a suggestion, yet what they themselves now propose is to give up control to a committee of seven men, of which four would be rubber stamps of the President.

The fear now is that the modifications of the bill will be made almost entirely for the benefit of banks and corporations, rather than for traders and brokers. First reading of the bill revealed onerous and embarrassing requirements imposed on corporations and very deflationary requirements imposed on banks and their most hopeful customers. The Street concluded that these clauses would show the public outside of Wall Street how meddlesome the legislation was and thereby enlist wider support in the fight against it.

Gold Not in Limelight

Mr. Whitney's testimony revealed a hitherto unknown figure, that of the total debit balances which New York Stock Exchange members carry against their customers, that is, how much they have lent customers to buy stocks. The total was $1,390,000,000. Since the monthly figures of the Stock Exchange showed that on Feb. 1 brokers had borrowed $903,000,000 from various sources, it follows that brokers are now lending about $500,000,000 of their own money to customers.

Except for the banks, who continue to make neat profits out of the Government's golden gesture, and some of the closet-economists who get along in the Street in spite of their training, the Street has pretty much quit thinking about the price of gold and how much of it we have. The member banks' reserves are close to a billion dollars in excess of what the law requires; the Treasury has so much cash and such good credit that a real long-term loan is expected soon. The continuance of the government guaranty to small depositors increases confidence in the banks; there can be no runs on the currency nor flights of gold nor unfavorable trade balances until we "return to gold," and realistic people in the Street do not expect that we ever will go back.

Money Discussions Lapse

Money discussions interest the Street very little, except where silver is concerned. The results of the American Economic Association national poll of economists stirred no interest, because they carry no political weight. In spite of the closeness with which the Street keeps its field glasses on Washington, practically no attention is being paid to the discussion of the Goldsborough bill, which would hand over to some kind of a committee all the powers over currency and reserve credit which are supposed outside of the Street to be effective in determining the state of mind of the business community. The bill is considered an anti-climax to the Gold Act.

On the other hand, the financial district is keeping a very close eye on the fate of the President's 1934-1935 budget and the attacks which are beginning upon it. Now that Congress has turned over most of its functions to the President, it is expected that it will concentrate more of its attention on clamoring for political dividends. The emergency pressure is over and the election is coming. It is expected that more funds will be voted for CWA, the bonus will at least go through the House, and Congress will go on to a further spending spree.

Borrowing For Prosperity

The Street feels that business recovery is heavily dependent upon unsound budget policies at Washington. So long as "reckless" policies are pursued at the Capitol business will improve, but once the Government begins to pay as it goes, the effect is thought likely to be unfavorable to business. This does not mean that a crisis is near. Congress can vote more borrowing for a long, long time before it results in rising prices and financial disorder, or in effective political protests from taxpayers. The rosy dream that business is going back to prosperity levels and then stay there indefinitely never had much of a following in down-town New York, and now the skeptical do not even believe that the Government is going to be able to turn over the recovery to business.

Discouraging Speculation

While the mandate of the Administration from the American people calls for recovery measures, it also calls for two other kinds of measures which are discouraging to speculation for the upswing. The punitive measures attempt the difficult task of curbing speculation while encouraging investment. The reconstruction measures are to a considerable extent deflationary where they apply to the country's financial mechanism. Aimed at preventing a prosperity which would bring another breakdown, they have an immediately depressing effect which counteracts the efforts of the Administration to stimulate business. Among such measures the Street counts the Securities Act, the bank act of last June, and the present Pecora proposals for making speculation safe but unpopular. The Street expects another of these depressing reconstruction measures soon—the proposal to make employers pay five people for doing the work four are now doing, by cutting the work week from 40 hours to 32.

The financial district has reluctantly revised its expectations of business improvement. It now considers naïve the notion that the current upswing in business will have the same broad scope as that of last spring.

Steel Operations Higher at 47 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

Sales Still Satisfactory—Tin Plate at 70 P. C.—Price Trend Mixed

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Operations in the steel industry have reached 47 per cent of capacity, according to an unofficial estimate. The scheduled pace for the week, as compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute last Monday was 43.6 per cent on an average. Thus the industry is performing in a manner keeping pace with the most optimistic expectations.

The principal cloud over the horizon is the labor troubles developing among the makers of automotive parts and automobiles. Since the automobile industry is steel's best customer the importance of such labor troubles is obvious. Even aside from these difficulties many observers feel that a halt or slight recession in the pace is about due, though the industry still expects to reach a pace of 60 per cent by the end of March.

Sales Continue Active

Sales continue very satisfactory, with virtually all classes of consumers coming into the market. In a few cases steel makers have been compelled to turn away business where prompt delivery is wanted.

Tin plate production is at 70 per cent of capacity and promises to be larger this week. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company has ordered resumption of work at the Farrell, Penna., plant, where 30 hot mills will be started. Demand for light steel is coming from many sources such as automobile makers, refrigerator manufacturers, stove and range makers, barrel manufacturers, can makers, etc.

The National Association of Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, have issued striking statistics regarding sales of sheets and strips during January. These sales were made at the rate of 64.5 per cent of production capacity, while actual production was 50.4 per cent of capacity and shipments were only 40.3 per cent of capacity.

The Pennsylvania Railroad continues the largest single purchaser of steel. Probably its purchases have been 20 per cent of the country's total during the last two weeks.

Price Situation Mixed

The price situation is somewhat mixed at the moment. Advances of $1 to $2 a ton have been filed in some minor items with the American Iron and Steel Institute while just as many price declines by that amount have also been registered. Consumers of steel have about concluded that prices for second quarter will be virtually on the same level as during first quarter.

Pig iron demand continues quiet. Second quarter prices will be announced soon and no change over existing levels are anticipated. Consumption of iron is increasing very slowly in the East, with sharper improvement in western centers. Prospects are good.

Orders for fabricated structural steel over the week were around 15,000 tons, which was less than the preceding week but about up to the average for this year to date.

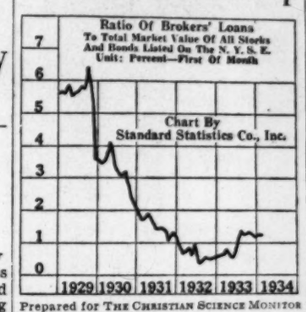
Market Value Of 50 Stocks Lower By 4.98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Feb. 24 was $13,959,718,125, a decrease of $730,885,875, or 4.98 per cent, as compared with the market value of $14,690,604,000 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago the same 50 stocks had a market value of $7,936,197,375, indicating an increase during the year of $6,023,520,750, or 75.9 per cent.

Ratio of Brokers' Loans Continue Up



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE section of the proposed Securities Exchange Act requiring higher margins than are now generally customary would be offset, to a considerable extent, by the sound condition of such accounts at this time.

The accompanying chart shows the relationship of brokers' loans to total value of listed securities.

The present ratio, though rising, is still low in contrast with the 5 to 6 per cent ratios prevailing in the years 1926-1929.

American Dollar Closes at $5.08¼ To English Pound

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States dollar depreciated ¾ cent to the pound on a quiet market today, and closed at $5.08¼ as compared with Saturday's closing quotation of $5.07½ to the pound.

It opened at $5.08, eased to $5.08¼ and stayed there throughout the day to the close.

President Roosevelt's dollar depreciation program, according to the view of some exchange dealers, is slowly reaching its objective of a dollar value at 59.06 cents on the basis of the old gold parity.

Based on the various exchanges, the United States dollar today was valued at 59.62 cents. Consequently, the margin of profit on the price of gold shipped to the United States was reduced to only a few pence to the fine ounce compared to the 5 shillings of two weeks ago.

Gold valued at £770,000 was bought for America on the open market at 136 shillings, 5 pence ($34.67) a fine ounce, a one-penny decline.

Gold currencies moved narrowly today, the French franc closing unchanged at Saturday's figure of 77.40 francs to the pound.

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States dollar gained one centime on the foreign exchange market today closing at 15.2375 francs (6.562 cents to the franc) as compared with Saturday's closing quotation of 15.2475 francs (6.557 cents.) The dollar opened today at 15.24 francs (6.561 cents.)

BERLIN, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.52 marks (39.67 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with the last previous quotations.

Sizable Gain In Revenue Freight Loadings for Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 17 were 598,896 cars, an increase of 26,392 over the preceding week, 81,367 above the like week in 1933 and 26,631 above 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of Feb. 17 was 204,854 cars, an increase of 10,144 above the preceding week, 50,543 above 1933 and 21,277 above 1932; less than carlot merchandise 160,728, increase 432 over the preceding week and 1917 above 1933 but 27,362 below 1932.

All districts reported increases for the week as compared with 1933 and all except the central western district showed increases compared with the corresponding week in 1932.

Loadings for the year 1934 up to Feb. 17 totaled 3,913,060 cars, as compared with 3,432,459 in 1933.

Government Data Show Industrial Gain in January

Reserve Board's Production Index Up 3 P. C., Better Than Seasonal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Sharp increases in industrial output and a general wholesale price rise were reported by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday for January and early February.

Half a dozen major industries were mentioned by the board in announcing that its seasonally adjusted industrial production index advanced from December's 75 per cent of the 1923-25 average to 78 per cent in January.

"The volume of industrial production increased by more than the usual seasonal amount in January and the early part of February," the Board said.

"The January (industrial) advance reflected chiefly increases of more than the usual seasonal amount in the textile, meat packing, automobile and anthracite coal industries. Activity at cotton mills showed a substantial increase in January.

"Output of automobiles also increased by more than the usual seasonal amount while activity in the steel industry showed little change.

"Factory pay rolls, which usually decline considerably at this season, showed little change.

"There were substantial increases in employment and pay rolls in the automobile, hardware, shoe and women's clothing industries, while decreases, partly of a seasonal character, were reported for the hosiery, tobacco, furniture and lumber industries."

Construction contracts, of which public works comprised a large part, were reported to have declined.

The board said gold imports, a return of currency from circulation and a reduction in government deposits with Reserve Banks served to increase member bank reserve balances, notwithstanding a further reduction in discounts and acceptance holdings. In the middle of February, these balances were more than $900,000,000 above legal reserve requirements.

Wholesale Prices Rise for Eighth Successive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — The eighth consecutive weekly advance was recorded by wholesale prices for the week ended Feb. 17. The rise equaled one-half of 1 per cent and placed the Department of Labor index number at 73.7 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 73.3 per cent for the previous week, according to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A further rise in the prices of farm products, foods and building materials was largely responsible for the index upturn.

As compared with the low point of the year 1933 (week ended March 4) when the index was 59.6, the current index is up by nearly 24 per cent and places the general average approximately 23 per cent under the average for the year 1929, when the index number registered 95.3.

The present wholesale price level is nearly 3 per cent over the high point reached last year during the week ended Nov. 18, when the index stood at 71.7, and shows a rise of 4 per cent since the first week of January. The present index represents the high point reached in wholesale prices since April, 1931, when the index registered 74.8.

	Feb. 17, 1934	Feb. 10, 1934	Feb. 18, 1933	March 4, 1933
All commodities	73.7	73.3	60.1	59.6
Farm products	62.1	61.4	41.9	40.6
Foods	67.4	66.8	54.3	53.4
Hides and leather products	90.4	90.5	67.9	67.6
Textile products	76.6	76.4	51.0	50.6
Fuel and lighting materials	73.8	73.9	64.4	64.4
Metals and metal products	85.0	85.0	77.6	77.4
Building materials	86.7	86.3	69.6	70.1
Chemicals & drugs	75.4	75.1	71.4	71.3
H'f'nishing goods	81.9	81.9	72.7	72.7
Miscellaneous	68.6	68.5	59.7	59.6
All commodities other than farm products & foods	78.7	78.7	66.3	66.2

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The Children's Page

The Dip-Bucket Lady

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

THERE were two ways into the Gardens, one by the Chocolate Stall Gate, and one by the Halfpenny Dip Gate. Paul and Diana always chose the Halfpenny Dip Gate. The lady who sat there had a row of colored feather windmills fastened to the wooden railings behind her, and a row of bottled sweets and other things on a box by her side. She sat on a little wooden seat covered with a linoleum cushion, and had a tiny wooden box for her feet, while, in front of her knees she kept the Halfpenny Dip Bucket.

The bucket was very exciting. It had a piece of brown paper fastened over the top, with a hole in the middle just big enough to put your hand through and pull something out.

One day Diana pulled out a whistle. It was very good until something went wrong with the pea inside, and after that it wouldn't blow any more. And one day Paul pulled out a very little boat with a white cotton sail. The lady kindly gave him a piece of string, and he fastened it to the end, and they took it along to the stream. But the waves were too strong for it, and it wouldn't float properly, turning on its side with the sail in the water.

One afternoon they had a halfpenny between them. There were not many people going to the Gardens, and when they reached the Dip-Bucket Lady she was fast asleep, nodding her head beneath her hat as if she were agreeing with someone who wasn't there.

Paul and Diana didn't know what to do at first, and then they decided it would be all right to put the halfpenny in her lap.

"You dip," said Diana.

"No, you," said Paul, generously.

"Let's 'eeny meeny' for it," said Diana, and it came to Paul.

So Paul put his hand through the hole in the paper and felt about.

And then he made a funny little sound and drew his hand out quickly.

"There's something alive in there," he said. "It's all wet and cold and horrid!"

They stood very still looking at the bucket, and then Paul went forward and peered cautiously through the hole.

"I can't see anything," he said, "but I know it's there."

So then Diana looked, and as she looked a shaft of sunlight broke through the trees.

A Greeny-Yellow Frog

"It's a frog!" she said. "A greeny-yellow frog. It must have jumped in by mistake and now it can't get out."

Paul liked frogs really, so he put his hand in again, and after a bit of trouble he managed to pull the frog out.

"I think we had better take it to the stream," he said. "I expect it's home is somewhere there."

So they took it very carefully to the bank, and Paul opened his hand and it leaped out. But instead of going into the water it turned in the opposite direction and jumped slowly, with pauses in between, along a little path of flat stones that had been sunk into a narrow, grassy way between high bushes.

At first Paul and Diana watched it curiously, and then they began to follow it.

"Do you suppose it lives here?" Diana whispered. "The stones look as if they belonged to a little house, don't they?"

As she spoke the frog disappeared round the corner, and there, sure enough, was a little square house with one window, and one door, and one chimney.

Diana and Paul stood very still looking at it in wonderment. It was too big for a frog to live in, but too small, it seemed, for anyone else.

"Ought we to go?" Diana whispered. "Suppose someone comes out?"

But Paul had tip-toed forward. The window was low enough for him to look through and he peeped cautiously round the side of the white curtain.

"Oh, I say!" he exclaimed in an excited little voice, "it's an awfully funny room. Just look."

It certainly was a funny room more like the inside of a Noah's Ark than anything else you could imagine, with little wooden animals of all kinds perched about on tables and shelves and chairs. Some were painted bright colors but many were not painted at all. There were other things, too, strips of plain wood, and a pot of glue, and a basketful of feathers. It was all very neat as if someone had gone out and left instructions that nothing was to move until the someone's return.

"Let's go round to the back," said Paul, and together they crept along the strip of grass that ran by the wall until they found themselves in a tiny yard. Across the yard was stretched a white rope, and hanging on the rope in an orderly row were a number of tiny colored frocks, so small that they could only have fitted very little dolls.

Diana Guesses

"I know—I believe I know!" cried Diana excitedly, and began running back to the front of the house again. As she did so there was a sound on the flat stones, and the next moment who should appear but the Dip-Bucket Lady, trundling her boxes, and stool, and bucket and wares in a wooden wheelbarrow.

Diana drew back shyly for a moment and then stepped forward.

"I thought it belonged to you," she said. "We didn't mean to come while you were out, but we followed the frog and then we found it."

"The frog?" questioned the Dip-Bucket Lady.

"Yes," said Paul, and went on to explain about the halfpenny and everything.

"Well, I never!" said the Dip-Bucket Lady. "Fancy me going off to sleep like that! I wondered where the halfpenny had come from when I found it in my lap!"

She put a big key into the door and pushed it open.

A Proper Dip

"And now you must come in and have a proper dip," she said. "I make all my toys myself, you see, so you can choose whatever you like—one for each of you."

It was very thrilling being inside the little room. A corner cupboard was stocked with dolls and ships and tiny bits of furniture, and a drawer in the table was full of wooden whistles and windmills.

"Come along now, what shall it be?" said the Dip-Bucket Lady.

So Paul chose a kangaroo and Diana chose a sofa.

"They keep me busy, do the toys," said the Dip-Bucket Lady. "It's surprising how quickly they go. But I'm thinking of giving up the boats, for I don't seem to have the knack of making them."

Paul didn't say anything. He clutched his kangaroo tightly in one hand and his cap in the other as he thanked the Dip-Bucket Lady for her kindness.

"Come again—any time after five," she called from the door, waving her hand.

The shadows had begun to collect among the bushes as they ran down the stone path, and evening lights were twinkling here and there between the trees. Just as they were nearing the bank of the stream they thought they saw something green and yellowy leap into the water—but it might have been only a leaf.

My Mother Says:

"I wonder what that poor door's done to you
That you should slam it so when you go through.
A friend it is, with kind, protecting ways,
To keep the cold blasts out on stormy days
And keep us cool from summer's sunny rays.
So close it gently, with a friendly hand,
And then, my Sweet, I'll know you understand."

BEATRICE FURNISS.

Kittens in Boots

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© London News Agency

The old pair of boots had tramped many a long mile, up hill and down dale, carrying their master stoutly along, easing the rough ways for him, keeping him dry in wet weather, and patiently facing whatever might turn up.

They were good companions, and ever since the day they left the shop had accustomed themselves to the ways of their master.

"The best pair I ever had," he would say of them, and cock the rough, broad toes into the air as he sat on the grass by the roadside taking a meal.

And then, one morning, when he came to put them on, he noticed how thin the leather had become; that the heels were worn flat, and that the soles, in places, had left the uppers.

"Past mending," he said, sadly. "They've worked as hard as a pair of boots could work. I know what I'll do, I'll leave them in a nice, sunny garden, where they can have a good rest."

So he took out the laces—which were still quite strong—and placed the boots carefully together in a pretty, happy-looking garden. Then, waving good-by, he went his way.

And the next thing was that the Persian kittens found them, and, being curious, as all kittens are, must needs climb inside to have a look round.

"Empty!" said the white kitten. "Nothing here at all!"

"Empty!" echoed the black kitten. "Nothing here either!"

After which they each settled down into their own boot for a quiet nap. And there they stayed until the sound of the tea bell told them it was milk time.

The old boots smiled contentedly at each other in their crinkly way, thinking how useful they still were.

The Mail Bag

Christchurch, Hants., England

Dear Editor:

I love the stories on the Children's Page in the Monitor. I like the true stories about animals. I am just 6 years old, and do not go to school but have lessons at home with a governess. I love history and geography.

We live near the sea. I like talking to fishermen, and sometimes they give me fish. I was born in Bronxville, New York, but have lived here four years.

I have two big sisters and a big brother. One sister is married and lives in America, and one is studying animal drawing near London. I go to Sunday School in Bournemouth and love it very much. I am very fond of gardening and have a book on wild flowers.

Kenneth T.

St. Joseph, Missouri

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag and Snubs are the first things I read when the Monitor comes, but I enjoy lots of other things in it, too. I liked the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories very much.

I thought the letter about dolls from a girl in California was interesting. I started a collection of dolls, too, and though it is not yet very large, I am enjoying it. So far I have four foreign dolls dressed in their native costumes. I also have an old-fashioned doll that belonged to mother when she was a little girl. I hope to hear from others who are interested in dolls and perhaps some would like to exchange dolls with me.

For pets, I have a canary bird, a goose named Betty and a dog named Chi Chi. I am 10 years old.

Jacqueline F.

Yarmouth, Maine

Dear Editor:

I am only 6 so my brother is writing a letter to the Mail Bag for me.

Each day I am anxious for the Monitor to come so my mother may read Snubs and Waddles to me. I also enjoy the children's stories and poems, especially "Little Cat and Dog Wow."

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School, and would like to hear from some of the Mail Bag children.

Donald T.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I especially like Snubs. I have an eight-year-old brother who is very fond of Snubs, too. I have made some cardboard cutout copies from Snubs that stand up on the table, and my brother loves to play with them.

Mary B.

Petersburg, Tennessee

Dear Editor:

I have a baby brother. His name is Curtis. He is six months old. He can sit alone and can almost stand alone. We are fond of him.

I live in the little town of Petersburg in Tennessee. We are next door to the school. I am 8 years old. I would like to write to anyone.

Ruth Louise S.

Salisbury, Wilts, England

Dear Editor:

I love The Christian Science Monitor, especially the Children's Page. I go to Sunday School at Salisbury with my sister and love it. My school is a very big school called the Godolphine School. It has 460 girls. I am in class one. I would like to correspond with any girl about 10 years old abroad.

In Salisbury, we have a big cathedral which we can see across the meadow from our window. The River Avon runs at the bottom of our garden.

Brenda M. J.

The following would like to receive letters:

Virginia Ellen R. (8), Parsons, Kansas. Would like to exchange stomps with girls in foreign countries.

Wendall T. (10), Yarmouth, Maine. From boys of his age living in Africa and Egypt.

Eleanor B. (11), Silver Springs, Maryland. From girls anywhere.

Charles S., Toledo, Ohio. From some foreign country. Collects stamps.

About a Bunny

It was the hour for the children's bedtime when the Kindly Man on the wide porch said:

"A strange thing happened to me today in the woods—something that the little folks here will be interested in."

The Littlest Girl looked at her mother coaxingly, and her mother smiled and nodded her head, so the Littlest Girl knew that she might stay up to hear the story.

"Would you mind telling us quickly," she asked. "I have to go to bed, you see, in just a few minutes."

The Kindly Man smiled and answered, "It will not take longer than a few minutes to tell it."

"Today at noon I was resting on an old log out in the forest when I heard a gun go off and a dog bark. Then I saw some boys running through the woods. They were hunting rabbits.

"Right in front of them, coming straight toward me was a little cotton tail bunny, frightened and trembling. One of the boys was aiming his gun to take another shot at it when he saw me so of course did not shoot.

"'Scare that rabbit over this way will you?' he said.

"The rabbit ran right up to me and crouched down beside my feet. It was too tired to run any more. I put my hand down and touched it and it did not even try to get away."

"Oh!" said the Littlest Girl, "you didn't—you didn't let them shoot it, did you?"

The Kindly Man smiled again. "No, I didn't," said he. "I asked the boys to call off their dog and to go on their way. 'This bunny needs a friend,' I told them, so they laughed and went on. The bunny hopped around my feet and sat on the log for nearly an hour, then it ran happily away to its home, and that is the end of the story."

The children shouted and clapped their hands in delight. The Littlest Girl said never a word but her eyes were shining as she looked up at the Kindly Man, and she gave such a long, happy sigh as she went away to bed that the Kindly Man smiled again, as if he knew just how she felt about that trembling little bunny.

Amos and Andy, Two Strange Pets

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

DID you ever hear of a pet that didn't eat anything all winter long? Or did you ever know of a pet which had more strength in its tail than in its legs? Or have you ever heard of a pet that barks but isn't a dog, and that grunts but isn't a pig?

And now you are wondering what kind of a pet this can be. It is a baby alligator. Amos and Andy are two baby alligators owned by Nedra and Joel Warner in Cicero, Ill. Their home is a glass tank on the window sill in the kitchen. They like to lie in just a little water with pebbles and rocks around them, especially when the sun beats in on them and they can be quiet and enjoy the sunshine.

Amos and Andy will not eat a single thing all winter long. Though the other pets in the Warner home—the dog, canary, and the turtles—eat whenever they have the chance, Amos and Andy will not take even a taste of anything during the winter. They just want to be sleepy and lazy all winter long.

A Sign of Spring

But as soon as there is a little spring in the air they begin to bark and grunt. That means they are hungry. In fact, when the alligators begin to move about and make these funny sounds, Nedra and Joel know that spring is coming. Other children look for other signs of spring, for a first robin or a blade of grass, but Nedra and Joel find it out from the alligators.

Did you ever look inside a baby alligator's mouth? Its long, pointed mouth has tiny little teeth like the tips of toothpicks, only smaller, all around the edge of its mouth, and its throat is a pinkish color. Feeding Amos and Andy the first few times after the long winter is quite an event. They do not chew their food like the dog or cat. They just take the meat in their mouth and then with their strong tail they twirl their body into perky twists and turns, and presto!—the meat is gone.

Though Andy and Amos are both six years old, Andy is several inches longer than Amos, and why do you suppose this is? Well, at one time Amos got temperamental and wouldn't eat even in the summer time. While Andy was eating his meals regularly, once every four or five days, Amos just refused to taste a single thing.

Then one day Mrs. Warner found that when she tapped Amos gently on top of his long mouth it would fly open. Meat was pushed gently down his pinkish throat, for a few times, and soon Amos was just as anxious to eat as Andy. But in the meantime Andy kept growing longer and longer and now Amos is trying hard to catch up.

Sometimes Amos and Andy are taken into the living room and allowed to walk around on the soft carpet. Last summer, Nedra took Andy down to the World's Fair and entered him in a pet contest. Though other children had brought their dogs and cats, pigeons and mice, and birds, Andy was the only alligator. He looked so perky in his big red bow that he won one of the prizes.

Amos and Andy have had the strangest pets living with them in the Warner home. At one time there were two horned lizards, eight baby turtles, two large turtles named Oscar and Pete, besides Regy, the canary, and Pal, the big black dog.

Baby Turtles

Now there are two turtles in a glass jar on the window sill next to the tank of Amos and Andy. The dark green shells of the baby turtles are only a little larger than a silver dollar. Their tiny little heads with their beady eyes are green-striped with two little orange spots on either side. The turtles are very curious and stick their little heads out of the shell and peer around to see everything that is going on in the kitchen. Sometimes they pull their head and feet inside the shell and fold under their little tail so that all you can see is just the shell.

Pete was quite a favorite. He was a big mud turtle. His shell was at least eight inches long and he walked all about the house. But his shell was so heavy and his little legs so short that every time he took a step his shell would sink down to the floor, making a "thump," "thump," "thump."

This did not make much difference in the daytime, but Pete liked to get about at night. In the middle of the night, when everything was still and everyone was fast asleep, then Pete would take a notion to prowl around the living room or dining room. Soon his "thump," "thump," "thump," would wake up the whole family. Finally it was decided that it would be better for Pete to be in the park lagoon. And now he is swishing and thumping around among the weeds and sticks just where he would like to be.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nedra Warner With Amos and Andy, Two Baby Alligators.

This Is the Sea

There is an old story which tells how a very young fish listened with great interest as the older fish talked about the sea. The more the fish heard, the more he wondered about this remarkable thing called the sea. Finally the young fish felt that he must start out to find it. He swam and swam but still he did not seem to come any nearer to this wonderful thing called the sea.

Then he said to a fish which he chanced to meet, "Can you tell me where I can find the sea?"

"No," replied the other fish, "I have heard a great deal about it and I have often wished to see it for myself but I do not know where it is."

So the sea-hunting fish swam on and on. Meeting a very wise-looking old fish he said, "Can you tell me where I can find the sea?"

"There is the sea," said the wise old fish. "You have been in it all the time."

God's love and care are all about us. Let us never make the mistake of thinking that the sea of his goodness is far away. "In Him we live and move and have our being." This is the sea!

How the Windgust Children Helped

By M. A. BEEKE

FOR days and days the raindrop children had claimed the earth world for their own, and February Fill-Dyke had well lived up to her name—indeed, not only were the ditches filled, but the low-lying meadows and the lanes by the riverside also.

"What are those raindrop children thinking about?" said Solomon Sunbeam to the members of the Happy Sunbeam Shining Club one morning. "Don't they know that too much water is not good for anyone—not even for ducks?"

"They certainly have been having it all their own way for a long time," said Susy Sunbeam. "We must get through the clouds somehow. Perhaps East Wind will help us."

Now East Wind was curled up asleep in his house, and his children, the windgusts, were sleeping too.

"Shall we ask the windgust children?" said Solomon. "I am sure they would be very useful."

"Wake Up!"

It took some time before they could wake the children up. At last, however, Reggie Windgust opened a sleepy eye, and drowsily listened to what Solomon Sunbeam had to say.

"Dear me," said Reggie Windgust, "it certainly does seem time we acted. Come on, you children!" he cried, shaking his brothers and sisters. "We are needed down below."

Quickly and quietly they got up, so that East Wind might not be disturbed, and after stretching their wings, and practicing their hard blowing methods, proclaimed themselves quite ready for the big adventure.

Meanwhile the sunbeam children, having made sure their bows and arrows and golden sun-spears were all in order, shot hard and fast into the clouds until they forced a way through. Then, having hung a rainbow in the sky, they hurried on as fast as they could in order to catch up with Reggie Windgust.

What a triumphant day it was, and how they all enjoyed themselves!

"While the windgust children are blowing their hardest we will warm things up," said Solomon. And the flower children in the forest lifted their heads as Reggie Windgust blew showers of sparkling drops from their leaves, and the sunbeam children warmed their petals.

"Ha, ha!" laughed a number of rainbow children who were hiding in a tiny hollow. "We shall never be found here."

But because the trees were still bare the sunbeam children soon discovered their hiding place, and persuaded them to try a sunbeam ride back to cloudland.

Meanwhile Reggie Windgust and his brothers and sisters were also very busy.

"Raindrop children, go away,
Come again some other day,"

sang Reggie, as he passed through the tree tops. "Let's have a race and see who can dry up the most puddles!"

Team Work

Whoo-oo-oo! off they went, here and there, until they came to the big stretch of water where the meadow should have been. This was a case requiring team work. They paused for a moment and then blew—one, TWO, T H R E E—all together!

Along by the farmhouses went the sunbeams, and along by the farmhouses went the windgust children. Not a moment must be lost for there was much to be done. But by the time evening came the work was still not finished.

"Never mind, we have made a good start," they said as hand in hand they hurried home.

And the windgust children, whispered together, decided to come back again secretly when the stars were shining and do some more puffing and blowing so that the members of the Happy Sunbeam Shining Club should find an easier task awaiting them the next day.

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NEWS

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There's good news from your home city in the advertisements of local stores that appear in The Christian Science Monitor. They are in effect your local part of the Monitor. They inform you of interesting things about merchants and others who stand ready to help you make wise purchases. Make it a point to look for the news from your "home town."

Records Fall In U. S. Indoor Athletic Meet

Glenn V. Cunningham Wins 1500-Meter Run in New Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Four world's records lowered, one equalled, and two new championship records, featured the national indoor track and field championships on Saturday at Madison Square Garden.

The chief of the performances came in the 1500-meter run, the Olympic mile as it is generally termed, when Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas, ran the distance in 3m. 52.3s., lowering the figures made by Gene Venzke two years ago, by 1.1s. Venzke was competing, but had to yield second place to William R. Bonthron, of Princeton University, winner of the Baxter mile in the New York A. C. games, who was only a few inches behind the winner.

The first record to go was in the 3000-meter steeplechase, in which Charles Eschenbach, New York A. C., negotiated the distance in 8m. 50s., lowering his old record of last year by 16.2s. Then the 1500-meter walk furnished new figures when Charles Eschanbach, New York A. C., beat out William Carlson, holder of the old record, made last year, when he won the event, by one second, in 6m. 14.8s.

In the middle of the ring, meantime, Jesse Owen of Columbus, Ohio, jumped 25ft. 3½in. to win the running broad jump, bettering the old record of De Hart Hubbard, which has stood since 1926, of 24 ft. 7 1-3in.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University, equaled the old world record of 6.7s. made by himself and Emmett Toppino, last year, in the 60-yard dash, with Benjamin W. Johnson, Columbia, a yard behind, while the new broad jump record holder, Jesse Owens, now a freshman at Ohio State, was inches behind Johnson.

John W. Follows of the New York A. C. was responsible for the new championship record in the 5000-meter run, and also broke the old native American record, established by George V. Bonhag in 1912, by making the distance in 15m. 1.5s. The 35-pound weight throw, staged in the afternoon, was also responsible for new championship figures, when Henry F. Dreyer, Rhode Island State College, won the event with a heave of 53ft. 8in., almost three feet better than the record established last year by Mortimer M. Reznick.

The New York A. C. won the team trophy with a score of 27 points. Boston A. A. came next with 15 and Indiana University was third with 11.

60-Meter Dash—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University; Benjamin W. Johnson, Columbia University, second; Jesse Owens, Columbus, Ohio, third; Samuel W. Maniaci, Columbia University, fourth. Time—6.7s.

65-Meter Hurdles—Won by John S. Collier, Boston A. A.; John Morriss, Southwestern Louisiana A. C., second; Milton C. Green, Cambridge, Mass., third; J. J. Hayes, Harvard, fourth. Time—8.8s.

600-Meter Run—Won by Milton Sandler, German-American A. C.; Bernard J. McCafferty, Newark A. C., second; Glenn Hardin, Louisiana State, third; Arnold D. Adams, Worcester, Mass., fourth. Time—1m. 22.6s.

1000-Meter Run—Won by Charles C. Hornbostel, Indiana University; Glen W. Dawson, Tulsa A. C., second; John J. Keville, New York A. C., third; Carl Jensen, Columbia, fourth. Time—2m. 28.8s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas; William R. Bonthron, Princeton, second; Gene Venzke, Pennsylvania, third; Glen W. Dawson, Tulsa A. C., fourth. Time—3m. 52.3s.

1500-Meter Walk—Won by Charles Eschenbach, New York A. C.; William Carlson, New York A. C., second; Morris Davis, New York Y. M. H. A., third; Arthur Rosenstein, New York Y. M. H. A., fourth. Time—6m. 14.8s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by John W. Follows, New York A. C.; Paul Rekers, New York A. C., second; Donald Lash, Indiana, third; William Steiner, German-American A. C., fourth. Time—15m. 1.5s.

1600-Meter Relay—Won by Indiana University (Ivan Fuqua, D. Wesley Bicking, Marmaduke Hobbs, C. C. Hornbostel); Holy Cross College, second; Fordham University, third; New York University, fourth. Time—3m. 21.4s.

2000-Meter Medley Relay—Won by New York University (Edwin Friedman, Harry Hoffman, Edmund Burke and Frank Nordell); Columbia University, second; Manhattan College, third; New York A. C., fourth. Time—7m. 16.4s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Joseph F. McCluskey, New York A. C.; Harold Manning, Wichita, Kan., second; M. A. Portanova, Boston A. A., third; Joseph Mundy, Millrose A. A., fourth. Time—8m. 5s.

35-Pound Weight—Won by Henry F. Dreyer, Rhode Island S. C. (53ft. 8in.); Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C. (50ft. 11in.), second; Mortimer Reznick, German-American A. C. (49ft. ½in.), third; Norman L. Cabaniers, Cambridge, Mass. (48ft. 8in.), fourth; Louis A. Lepis, New York A. C. (48ft. 6½in.), fifth.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Thomas F. Gilbane, Boston A. A. (49ft. 7⅝in.); Anthony Geniawicz, Dartmouth College (48ft. 2¾in.), second; Harry Schneider, Millrose A. A. (47ft. 7½in.), third; William Niblock, Bowdoin College (47ft. 6in.), fourth; Abe Scheuer, N. Y. U. (45ft. 11in.), fifth.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Jesse Owens, Columbus, Ohio, 25ft. 3¼in.; Eulace Peacock, Temple University, 24ft. 3¼in., second; John Brooks, Chicago, Ill., 23ft. 11¾in., third; Theodore Smith, Millrose A. A., 23ft. 6½in., fourth; Sol Furth, N. Y. C. E., 23ft. 5½in., fifth.

Pole Vault—Won by William Graber, Ontario, Calif. (13ft. 9in.); Oscar Sutemeister, Boston A. A. (13ft. 3in.), second; tie for third between James McWilliams, Princeton, and Eldon Stutzman, Syracuse University (12ft. 9in); John Thomas, Choate School (12ft. 3in.) fifth.

Running High Jump—Tie for first place between George B. Spitz Jr., N. Y. U., and Walter Marty, Fresno State College (6ft. 7⅛in.); tie for third place between Harold M. Osborn, Philadelphia C. of C., and Robert Pitkin, N. Y. C. A., 6ft. 3½in.

In a jumpoff for the first-place medal, Marty eclipsed all jumping records by clearing 6ft. 8⅛in., but this is officially an exhibition jump.

College Waterpolo Results

Columbia 7, West Point 0.
Annapolis 21, Pennsylvania 13.
Yale 36, 23d St. Y. M. C. A. 2.

College Gymnastic Results

Annapolis 40, Princeton 14.
Panzer 36, Penn State 18.
Springfield 35, M. I. T. 10.

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Wild Hockey As Coast Teams Near League Playoffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 26—Pacific Coast hockey fans enjoyed an active week of hostilities in the Northwestern Professional Hockey League as the five teams battled for the coveted playoff berths. Pro hockey on the prairies is now finished, as Calgary and Edmonton completed their home schedule, a week previous. All playoff games will be staged on the artificial surfaces in either Seattle or Vancouver. Lack of suitable ice was the reason for the decision.

Calgary Tigers closed their home season, Feb. 17, when they outscored Vancouver Lions, 5 to 2, in a smart exhibition. The victory enabled Tigers to journey westward with a six-point lead over their nearest rivals, the Eskimos.

Art Gagne, Edmonton's veteran right winger, ran rampant through Vancouver Checks at the coast city, Feb. 19, as Edmonton walloped the Lions, 8 to 3. Gagne was in grand form, clicking for two goals and assisting in four others. Ty Arbour, another veteran, was close behind with three goals and one assist.

On the same date in Seattle the pace-setting Calgary Tigers were handed an artistic trimming as Frank Foyston's charges drubbed the Tigers, 6 to 1. Penalties were plenty for the visitors, even Goalie McKusker being sent to the cooler for violation of hockey ethics. By virtue of their win, Hawks moved into third place, one point behind Edmonton.

Portland fans sat in on a wild session between Buckaroos and Calgary, Feb. 21. Calgary was awarded the game when Manager Rowe pulled his team from the ice in the third period, charging that it was the victim of overwhelming odds at the hands of the referees. Tigers were leading, 3 to 2, at the time of the withdrawal. Rowe, Hemmerling and Metcalfe were indefinitely suspended by President Litch the following day.

Louis Holmes played a stellar rôle in Edmonton's second-straight victory over coast teams when his goal and assist aided the Eskimos to stop Seattle, 3 to 2, on Feb. 22, at Seattle. Ty Arbour broke the third-period deadlock on Holmes' pass midway through the final frame.

Vancouver Lions improved their hopes for the playoff on Feb. 23 by blanking Calgary Tigers, 4 to 0, at Vancouver. Mason with two goals, Redpath and Arnott with one each, were the Lion goal getters. Lions are now one point behind the Eskimos, second place occupants.

Galer of Washington Breaks Scoring Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 26—Robert Galer '35, Washington's veteran forward, broke the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference scoring record when he made 14 points to bring his total to 176 here Saturday evening as the University of Washington defeated Washington State College, 39 to 23. Galer was checked close through the entire game by Rex Scott, the Staters' veteran junior guard. Of Galer's five floor goals, not one was an easy shot, most of them being either one-hand flips or long ones from the side or center. Washington ended the season the northern division champions of the Pacific Coast Conference. The summary:

Washington		Washington State
Hanover, lf	rg	Wills
Galer, rf	lg	Scott
Wagner, c	c	McPhee, Houston
Lee, Wyman, lg	rf	Holstine, Schmidt
Weber, Merrin, rg	lf	Johnson

Score—Washington 39, Washington State 23. Goals from floor—Hanover 5, Galer 5, Wagner 2, Lee, Weber, Merrin for Washington; Wills 3, McPhee 3, Holstine, Schmidt, Johnson for Washington State. Goals from foul—Galer 4, Wagner 2, Merrin, Wyman, Weber for Washington; McPhee 2, Wills, Houston, Holstine for Washington State. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—Les Arnold.

McGill Wins Senior Championship Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 26—McGill University won the Canadian Senior Intercollegiate basketball championship for the fourth successive year on Saturday when it defeated Western Ontario by 27 to 15. This was its fifth victory in as many starts and the result of its remaining game, against Toronto in Montreal, makes no difference to the race, Toronto having but two victories in four games. The summary:

McGill		Western Ontario
Smaill, Gormley, lf	rg	Fletcher, Whitwell
Lewin, Jeffries, rf	lg	Garrett
Young, c	c	Zavitz, Gettas
Faulkner, lg	rf	Ryder, Wilson
Ross, rg	lf	McArthur

Score—McGill 27, Western Ontario 15. Goals from floor—Lewin 3, Young 3, Gormley 2, Faulkner 2, Ross 2 for McGill; Ryder 3, Fletcher, Garrett, Wilson for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Lewin 2, Gormley for McGill; Garrett, Wilson, Gettas for Western Ontario. Referee—T. Pogue, Toronto.

International Speed Skating

OLSO, Norway, Feb. 26 (AP)—King Haakon and a crowd of enthusiastic fans who filled the Stadium saw Bernt Evensen win both the 3000-meter and 1500-meter races in the international speed skating championships yesterday. The 3000-meter event was skated instead of the longer 10,000-meter event because of unfavorable weather which made the ice so soft that skates frequently cut through it and caused spills. Bert Taylor of New York finished eighth in the 3000 meters while two other United States entries, Eddie Schroeder of Chicago and Jimmy Webster of St. Paul, withdrew from the race after suffering two spills each. In the 1500 meters Evensen was timed in 2m. 3s. to take first place, while Taylor, finishing fifth, was clocked in 2m. 53s. Schroeder, despite one fall, took thirteenth place in 2m. 58.8s. and Webster came in fifteenth. Norwegians captured the first six places in the 500 meters event Saturday. The event was captured by Haakon Peterson who covered the distance in 43.9s. Clas Thunberg, Finland, an international star, led the invaders, finishing in seventh position. His time was 45s. Alex Hurd, Canada, was eighth in 45.4s.; Herbert Taylor, United States, and Frank Stack, Canada, tied for ninth in 45.8s.; Eddie Schroeder, United States, eleventh in 46.1s.; Simon Webster, United States, fourteenth in 46.9s. Max Stiepl, Austria, won the 5000-meter race in 8m. 31s. Taylor finished sixth, Schroeder eighth and Webster eighteenth.

Johansson Wins Ski Title

SOLLEFTEA, Sweden, Feb. 26 (AP)—K. Johansson of Norway yesterday won the European ski-jumping championship with 228.5 points. He also made the day's longest jump, 59 meters (193ft. 7in.). A Hovde of Norway took second place with 225 points. S. Erikson of Sweden was third with 223.1; L. Valonen, Finland, fourth, 222.8, and O. Viken, Sweden, fifth, 221.

College Squash Racquets

Dartmouth 4, M. I. T. 1.
Princeton 9, Montclair A. C. 0.

College Polo Results

Penn M. C. 11, Yale ½.
Princeton 20, Wilkes-Barre W. 13.

Wings Increase Lead in Group As Others Lose

Detroit Tops Americans—Chicago and Rangers Defeated on Week-End

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	20	10	11	82	62	50
Chicago	17	11	13	73	69	45
Rangers	19	7	14	101	88	45
Boston	12	8	24	83	116	30
Canadian Division						
Toronto	22	9	9	149	92	53
Montreal	16	8	16	93	106	41
Canadiens	16	6	18	81	87	38
Americans	13	10	18	85	105	36
Ottawa	11	5	24	99	122	27

Results Feb. 24

Ottawa 9, Boston 4.
Toronto 8, Rangers 3.
Canadiens 3, Chicago 2, overtime.

Result Feb. 25

Detroit 3, Americans 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 26—A goal by Herb Lewis in overtime was the deciding play in a hard-earned 2-to-1 victory for Detroit Red Wings over New York Americans here last night. Lewis scored on a pass from Weiland after six minutes of play in the extra period while the visitors were one man short. The victory strengthened Detroit's hold on first place in the American division of the National Hockey League. The summary:

Detroit		N. Y. Americans
Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, Gross, lw	rw	Himes, Burke, Martin
Welland, Pettinger, Starr, c	c	Chapman, Conn, Jackson
Aurie, Wiseman, Carson, rw	lw	McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, Picketts
Graham, Young, ld	rd	Dutton, Doran
Buswell, Goodfellow, rd	ld	Brydge, Murray
Cude, g	g	Worters

Score—Detroit 2, N. Y. Americans 1. Goals—Sorrell, Lewis for Detroit; Klein for Americans. Assists—Weiland 2 for Detroit; Brydge for Americans. Referees—J. A. Cameron and Dr. F. L. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—The Ottawa Senators took advantage of the weakened condition of the Boston Bruins, who had only five substitutes, to score another decisive victory over the visitors, winning 9 to 4. On the last visit of Boston to this city they were defeated 9 to 2. The 13 goals scored during the game set a season's scoring record for the National League. Despite the nine goals scored against him, Thompson, in the Boston goal, was the star of the game. The summary:

Ottawa		Boston
Shannon, Touhey, E. Roche, lw	rw	Clapper, Lamb, Oliver
Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, c	c	Barry, Stewart
Finnigan, Wasnie, D. Roche, rw	lw	Siebert, Beattie
Shields, Hollett, ld	rd	Smith, Galbraith
Bowman, Kalbfleisch, rd	ld	Lane, Galbraith
Beveridge, g	g	Thompson

Score—Ottawa 9, Boston 4. Goals—Shannon 2, E. Roche 2, Wasnie 2, Voss, Finnigan and Howe for Ottawa; Barry 2, Stewart and Smith for Boston. Assists—Kaminsky 3, Shields 3, D. Roche 3, Voss 2, Finnigan, Shannon and Touhey for Ottawa; Beattie, Lamb, Clapper and Stewart for Boston. Referees—M. J. Redden, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 26—Three goals, one in each of the second, third and overtime periods, and all by Lepine, enabled Canadiens to defeat the Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 2, here on Saturday, in an overtime National Hockey League game. The victory enabled the locals to improve their hold on third place in the Canadian section of the league, gaining two points on the fourth-place New York Americans. The summary:

Canadiens		Chicago
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	rw	March, Couture, Goldsworthy
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c	c	Romnes, Gottselig, Cook, Trudel
Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond, rw	lw	Thompson, Sheppard, McFadyen
Carson, Burke, ld	rd	Jenkins, Abel
S. Mantha, Bourgault, Portland, rd	ld	Conacher, Coulter
Chabot, g	g	Gardiner

Score—Canadiens 3, Chicago 2. Goals—Lepine 3 for Canadiens; Gottselig and Thompson for Chicago. Assists—G. Mantha 2, Gagnon 2, Bourgault for Canadiens; Conacher, Cook, Coulter and Romnes for Chicago. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. B. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 26—The local Maple Leafs, defeated in the Stanley Cup final last spring by the New York Rangers, continued their season's successes over the New York club on Saturday night, when they defeated it, 8 to 3. In the five games played so far this season the locals have won the two played in this city and secured ties in the three played in New York. The summary:

Toronto		Rangers
Cotton, Jackson, Boll, lw	rw	Dillon, W. Cook, Heller, Osmundson
Blair, Primeau, Thoms, c	c	Ripley, Boucher, Cox
Sands, Conacher, Kilrea, Doraty, rw	lw	Murdoch, F. Cook, Keeling
Levinsky, Horner, ld	rd	Seibert, Leduc
Day, Clancy, rd	ld	Johnson, Dutkowski
Hainsworth, g	g	Aitkenhead

Score—Toronto 8, Rangers 3. Goals—Jackson 2, Boll 2, Clancy 2, Primeau and Conacher for Toronto; Murdoch, Seibert and Boucher for Rangers. Assists—Horner 2, Thoms 2, Jackson, Primeau and Conacher for Toronto; Ripley and Keeling for Rangers. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Blott to Coach Wesleyan

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP)—President James L. McConaughty of Wesleyan University announced last night the appointment of Jack L. Blott, All-America center in 1924 and for 10 years chief assistant football coach at University of Michigan, as head football and baseball coach at Wesleyn to succeed Jim Oberlinder. Blott, considered by football observers as one of the greatest line men ever to play at Michigan, has assisted Fielding H. Yost and Harry Kipke, his classmate and roommate, in producing Conference championship teams. Yost is director of athletics and Kipke is head football coach at Michigan.

Miss Van Wie Wins Title

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—A highly efficient putter enabled Virginia Van Wie of Chicago to equal men's par and add the South Atlantic golf championship to her national women's title here Saturday, as she turned back Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, 5 and 4, in a final round packed with thrills. On no less than six of the 14 holes played, Miss Van Wie required only one putt, chipping over a mound into the cup on another hole from behind the green, and using three putts but once. The national title holder was dropping putts from as far back as 15 or 20 feet at times and holing five to eight footers with precision.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 10, Yale 7.
Baltimore 12, Haverford 5.
Boston College 7, Boston 6.
Fencers Club 14, New York 8.
Harvard 9, Columbia 8.
Illinois 13, Notre Dame 4.
Illinois 13, Washington 4.
Northwestern 9, Wisconsin 8.
Princeton 11, Pennsylvania 6.
Rutgers 9, Delaware 8.
Seth Low 10, Lehigh 7.
St. John's 8, Long Island 8.
Temple 8, Lafayette 8.
West Point 10, C. C. N. Y. 7.

Cornell Defeats Pennsylvania, 26-21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—University of Pennsylvania's attempt to capture the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship title of 1934 was given a severe shock here Saturday night when the Cornell five defeated the Red and Blue in one of the biggest basketball upsets of the season by a score of 26 to 21. This threw Pennsylvania into a tie for first place with Princeton. John J. Ferraro '34 was the individual star of the game, scoring four field goals and four from the foul line for a total of 12 points. The summary:

Cornell		Pennsylvania
Foote, Taylor, lf	rg	Hashagen
Freed, Wilson, rf	lg	O'Donnell
Voelker, Downer, c	c	Freeman
Ferraro, lg	rf	MacDonald, Pennypacker
Houck, rg	lf	Kellett, Kosloff

Score—Cornell 26, Pennsylvania 21. Goals from field—Ferraro 4, Houck 3, Freed, Foote, Voelker for Cornell; Hashagen 2, Freeman 2, MacDonald 2, Kosloff, O'Donnell for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Ferraro 4, Freed 2, for Cornell; Hashagen 3, Kosloff, MacDonald for Pennsylvania. Referees—Tobey and Brennan. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 26—Dartmouth's basketball team broke a tie for fifth place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League by downing Columbia, 48 to 28, in a game which Dartmouth had well in hand throughout. Alfred E. Bonniwell '35, who is battling for the scoring leadership of the league, had the greatest night of his career when he sank 22 points to put him well in the running. His teammate, Jacob K. Edwards '34, accounted for 11 points. The summary:

Dartmouth		Columbia
Bonniwell, Croninger, lf	rg	T. Maroon, S. Maroon
Edwards, Krivitsky, rf	lg	Nash, Underhill
Miller, Cleaveland, c	c	McDowell
Stangle, McKernan, lg	rf	Asselin, Crowley, Maxim
Hubbell, rg	lf	Tomb

Score—Dartmouth 48, Columbia 28. Goals from floor—Bonniwell 9, Edwards 4, Miller 2, Hubbell 3, Stangle, Krivitsky, Cleaveland for Dartmouth; Tomb 4, McDowell 3, Asselin 2, Nash 2, T. Maroon for Columbia. Goals from foul—Bonniwell 4, Edwards 3, McKernan for Dartmouth; Nash 2, T. Maroon, Tomb for Columbia. Referee—Kinney. Umpire—Young.

John J. McGraw Of Giants Passes On

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—John J. McGraw, part owner and vice-president of the New York National League Baseball Club, passed on at New Rochelle yesterday. For 30 years he was manager of the New York Giants and during that time he made a great record, piloting the team to 10 National League championship pennants and three World Series championships.

McGraw started his professional baseball career in 1890 as a member of the Olean Club of the New York-Pennsylvania League. He remained with that club only two years, at the end of which time he became a member of the Baltimore Orioles of the National League and remained with that team through 1899. After spending a year with St. Louis, he returned to Baltimore when that city entered the American League; but July 1902 found him jumping to the Giants. From then until 1932, when he resigned the position, he managed the Giants with marked success. In only two seasons did he fail to finish in the first division. His last active work on the diamond was managing the all-star National League team in its game against the all-stars of the American League at Chicago, July 6, 1933.

Minnesota Continues March Toward Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 26—University of Minnesota hockey team won the second of a two-game series with University of Michigan Saturday night, 2 to 1. It was Michigan's fourth defeat at the hands of the visiting team, which is undefeated and on its way to the Big Ten championship. Michigan scored a goal in the first period and Minnesota tied the score in the second. The winning point was scored in the middle of the final period.

Minnesota		Michigan
Gray, Mitchell, lw	rw	G. David, McEachern
Munns, McGlone, c	c	Ariz, Stewart
Russ, Zeiske, rw	lw	Sherf, Sindles
Johnson, ld	rd	McCollum, L. David
Wagnild, rd	ld	Chapman
Calusen, g	g	Jewell

Score—Minnesota 2, Michigan 1. Goals—Johnson, Wagnild for Minnesota; Sherf for Michigan. Assists—Russ, Zeiske for Minnesota. Referee—Percy Traub. Time—Three 30m. periods.

Sullivan and Coffin Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The annual squash racquets doubles tournament for the Lockett Trophy was once more dominated by teams from Philadelphia, as it has been in previous years. Neil J. Sullivan and Roy R. Coffin, winners in 1931 and 1932, were the victors, while B. D. Walsh, winner last year with Donald Strachan, was runnerup with a new partner, A. W. Patterson. In addition to the local and Philadelphia teams, a pair from Baltimore, W. P. Johnston Jr. and R. C. Bostwick, played, but were eliminated by Sullivan and Coffin in the second round on Saturday, after a hard-fought four-game battle. This was the finest match of the tournament.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 58, Worcester P. I. 18.
Annapolis 38, Pennsylvania 33.
Bowdoin 60, Boston U. 17.
Connecticut State 50, Trinity 27.
Delaware 34, Lehigh 25.
Harvard 51, Brown 20.
Illinois 52, Cincinnati 22.
Iowa 67, Michigan State 17.
New York U. 50, Manhattan 21.
Northwestern 60, Indiana 24.
Williams 45, Wesleyan 32.
West Point 45, Columbia 26.
Yale 49, Dartmouth 22.

College Wrestling Results

Annapolis 29, North Carolina 3.
P. and M. 23½, Syracuse 9½.
Harvard 39, Brown 3.
Illinois 34, Wisconsin 0.
Iowa S. T. 19, Minnesota 11.
Lafayette 25, C. C. N. Y. 13.
Lehigh 19, Penn State 9.
Michigan State 17½, Chicago 10½.
M. I. T. 19, Norwich 15.
Princeton 17, Yale 9.
West Side Y. M. C. A. 23, Columbia 10.

College Track Results

Brown 42 2-3, Worcester P. I. 29 1-3.
Cornell 61, Yale 52.
Dartmouth 80, New Hampshire 19.
Illinois 65 1-3, Notre Dame 48 2-3.
Massachusetts State 43, Boston 29.
Michigan 60, Mich. St. 30½, Mich. N. 28½.
Nebraska 71½, Kansas State 31½.
Ohio St. 39½, Northwestern 39½, Chicago 30, Wisconsin 23.

College Hockey Results

Brown 6, West Point 2.
Dartmouth 9, Princeton 7.
Harvard 6, Yale 2.
Maryland 4, Mt. Washington 3.
Minnesota 2, Michigan 1.
Williams 3, Hamilton 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

BRUIN CUBS and Providence Reds, battling for first-place honors in the Can-Am Hockey League, will play the second game of their home-and-home series at the Boston Garden tonight. The teams met last night before a capacity crowd at Providence, the Reds winning by 2 to 1, to take the lead by a one-point margin. The teams have been spectacular rivals all season, and the Cubs will be forced to play exceptional hockey over the last month of the schedule if they are to prevent the Reds from stripping them of their first-place honors. Manager Fred Hitchman of the Cubs feels that his team passed one of its most crucial spots on the schedule last week when it defeated the Philadelphia Arrows, 8 to 5, in a wide-open contest at Philadelphia. Previous to that trip the Cubs were getting worried about their playoff chances despite their first-place position. Subsequently, the second Philadelphia game last week was transferred to Boston, and probably will be played March 22.

♣ ♣ ♣

Fred Hitchman has sent the following message to all hockey writers: "I wish through the hockey writers to express to the Boston fans my appreciation of the great honor conferred on me at the Boston Garden Feb. 22. The night bearing my name, being pre-arranged, could not be termed a surprise, but the magnificence of the reception, the gifts and the send-off left me positively speechless. It has been a real pleasure during the past 10 seasons to play before the Boston fans and it is beyond reason to think that any player could fail to respond to their warm-hearted and loyal enthusiasm. Now that my playing days are over, the prospect of staying in Boston is very pleasing and I hope that in the future I will be able to justify the confidence that has been placed in me by Mr. Adams and Art Ross in retaining me with the Boston Hockey Club."

♣ ♣ ♣

Apparently all Harvard needed to form a winning hockey combination was Mike Hovenanian, the little fellow with the long name. It isn't very often that a sophomore scores three goals in one game of the Yale series, but that is what he did. And Harvard's 6-to-2 victory Saturday evening goes to show that regardless of regular-season records, when these two rivals get together it is anybody's game.

♣ ♣ ♣

With the Giants already in training at Miami Beach, and players of other clubs heading for the warm climate this week, baseball talk has shifted from the hot stove league to the spring training camps. From now until the middle of April managers of all 16 major clubs will be predicting pennants or first-division berths for their teams, but as usual, most of them will be wrong. The Red Sox leave for Florida on Friday and the Braves the following day.

♣ ♣ ♣

Robert Grant 3d, the Harvard junior, put up a great battle in the United States racquets championship at the Tennis & Racquet Club before losing in the final to Edward M. Edwards of Philadelphia. Until about two days before the tournament began, Grant had been playing very little racquets, spending most of his time on the squash racquets courts. His tourney play was also handicapped by a mishap.

Tilden and Vines Make Clean Sweep

The United States professional tennis team of William T. Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. leads that of France, represented by Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, by 10 matches to 0 as the result of the New York and Boston series. The second series of five matches, played along Davis Cup lines, ended in the Boston Garden on Saturday night with two singles matches, the United States team having defeated the Frenchmen on Friday night in two singles and one doubles.

Tilden and Vines won in straight sets, Saturday night, but the French aces served notice that they are becoming used to the canvas court, the skid-ball and the bright lights, for they carried five of the six sets to extra games, Tilden defeating Cochet at 10—8, 6—2, 7—5, and Vines beating Plaa at 8—6, 8—6, 7—5.

The crowd Saturday night was not so large as Friday's turnout, but the 6713 persons who attended contributed $8317.68, and then called for a doubles exhibition when the last singles match was finished at 11:15 p. m.

Vines, on Saturday night, seemed to lack his usual control, especially in overhead work and had to play hard to overtake and keep ahead of Plaa, who was determined to keep whatever advantage he gained over the tall Californian.

Cochet played brilliantly in spots against Tilden considering the Frenchman's lack of canvas-court play against Big Bill's years of experience. Cochet had a lead of 3—0 in the third set, but Tilden used a little pressure when it was needed most, and this, coupled with Cochet's errors, enabled Tilden to catch up and score a straight-set victory.

The tennis troupe makes its next appearance in Montreal on March 1 and 2.

Naval Academy Wins Tank Meet From Penn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 26—The United States Naval Academy scored a double tank victory over the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday, taking the swimming meet by 38 to 33, and the water polo game, 21 to 13. Four of the seven individual races went to the Navy, but Penn won the relay race by a wide margin. The swimming meet summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Penn.; G. F. Groff '35, Penn., second; J. D. Stevens '35, Navy, third. Time—24.4s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Penn.; J. P. Plichta '35, Navy, second; G. F. Groff '35, Penn., third. Time—56.3s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. P. Plichta '35, Navy; J. J. Hyland '34, Navy, second; C. P. Donnally '36, Penn., third. Time—2m. 22.8s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. D. Stevens '35, Navy; J. J. Hyland '34, Navy, second; C. P. Donnally '36, Penn., third. Time—5m. 25.5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. H. Milbrath '34, Navy; Homer Nearing '36, Penn., second; G. D. Clift '35, Navy, third. Time—1m. 55.1s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. D. Weeks '35, Penn.; G. W. Grider '36, Navy, second; P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy, third. Time—2m. 46s.

Fancy Dive—Won by G. L. McEntee Jr. '36, Navy, 70.48 points; G. P. Bright '35, Navy, second, 71.3 points; B. E. Eynon '34, Penn., third, 68.70.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Penn. (C. P. Donnally '36, G. L. Holstein '36, W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Robert Sewell Jr. '34). Time—3m. 56.4s.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	4	14	78	85	40
Buffalo	14	11	13	68	60	39
Syracuse	18	3	17	101	93	39
London	15	7	13	73	81	37
Windsor	16	2	20	69	84	34
Cleveland	14	3	18	84	90	31

Results Feb. 24

Windsor 3, Cleveland 1.
London 0, Buffalo 0, overtime.

Result Feb. 25

Syracuse 1, London 0.

Bulldogs Keep in Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26—Windsor Bulldogs increased their International Hockey League playoff hopes here Saturday night by defeating Cleveland Indians, 3 to 1, in a dramatic ice contest that had a capacity crowd in an uproar. Sammy Godin, utility forward for the Bulldogs, played goal for the second and third periods and held the Indians scoreless. Runge, Somers and Phillips scored for Windsor and Brophy got the Cleveland goal.

Eleventh Tie for Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 26—London Tecumsehs and Buffalo Bisons played to a scoreless tie in an important International Hockey League game here Saturday night. It was the eleventh tie game of the season for Buffalo.

Syracuse Second With Bisons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 26—Syracuse Stars regained a tie with Buffalo for second place in the International League by defeating London Tecumsehs here Sunday night, 1 to 0.

College Rifle Results

Annapolis 1387, Virginia M. I. 1329.
Columbia 1332, C. C. N. Y. 1326.
Lehigh 1347, Drexel 1322.
Northeastern 976, Worcester P. I. 800.
Yale 1390, Princeton 1262.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Oklahoma City 3.

J. N. deRaismes Is Beaten in U. S. Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—One of the seeded players and two of the highly regarded outsiders were eliminated from the national squash tennis Class B championship at the City Athletic Club on Saturday, when the first round, and all but two matches in the second, were completed. Joseph N. deRaismes of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, seeded fourth, was eliminated by J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—2; while William T. Hanley, another of the New Moon stars, and No. 1 on their team, was put out by Robert W. Hill, No. 4, on the Bayside T. C. champion team, after a close battle, 15—8, 10—15, 18—16, and A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, after brilliant start, went down at 18—17, 15—1, before another Bayside player, Edward L. Kemble.

The two leading players, Seymour L. Samuels and Harold Ablowich of the home club, both with byes, won their second-round matches, though Samuels had a hard battle to defeat Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—7, 16—17, 15—8. The summary:

National Class B Individual Championship—First Round

Robert W. Hill, Bayside T. C., defeated W. T. Hanley, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—8, 10—15, 18—16.

W. P. Hoffman, Bayside T. C., defeated S. A. Tanburn, City A. C., 15—10, 15—6.

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goods. All the best makes of receivers stocked, also electric lamps, irons, clocks, etc.
W. B. KAY
24 SOUTH KING STREET, DUBLIN

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Dropper Cork

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EXTRACTS in cooking could be easily and accurately measured if the bottles came equipped with a "dropper cork," by means of which the liquid is drawn by suction into the rubber bulb and ejected drop by drop. Quite the thing for vanilla extract and salad oil! It is the invention of E. L. Stephens (U. S. Patent No. 1,942,845), and is just another assurance that the mechanical details of things we use every ay offer endless opportunities for ingenuity.

The Editor's Puzzle

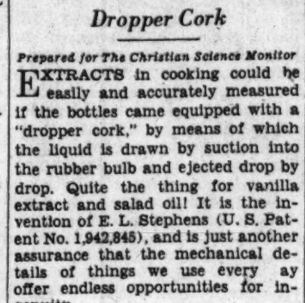
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

257

Stepping down out of
the swell limousine a
ragged little child
still of tender years
begged the woman if she
would please buy a paper
from him

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Betty Bee



Food for the Babies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE headed for a neighboring garden where children were at play. Betty knew these little ones and was careful not to annoy or frighten them. The children knew Betty and her sisters and did not fear.

Betty poised for an instant, then alighted on a large rose in full bloom and was soon lost to sight. The children watched her reappearance and saw her go to other roses and bury herself in their aromatic depths.

Muriel, aged 10, the sage of the group, volunteered the information that Betty was gathering honey. Had Betty possessed the power of speech the following dialogue might have taken place:

Betty: "My dear, you are mistaken. Roses do not produce the nectar from which honey is made. As a matter of fact they produce no nectar whatsoever."

Muriel: "If there was no honey to be obtained from the roses, why did you waste your time? Were you fooled, too?"

Betty: "I was not fooled nor did I waste my time. Back in the hive where I live there are thousands of baby bees being born each month. These babies must be fed, just as you had to be fed when you were a baby; so my sisters and I go out and get what was, in your case, the milk supply. With us it is pollen."

Muriel: "If that is pollen you have all over you, it is quite different from milk. I shouldn't like to eat anything as dry as that."

Betty: "What you see is the coating. Within each tiny speck there is a semi-liquid that has everything needed for a perfectly balanced meal. This pollen is the foundation of 'bee bread' of which you may have heard."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Club Papers

YOU can call a certain girl I know and tell her the subject of your club paper, and she will assemble all the material necessary for anyone to write out a well-informed article or paper. If desired, she will even compose the paper, or she will type it. Many public people who are called upon to make speeches are glad to avail themselves of such help, and as the work is educational to the girl, she feels her profits are much worth while.
M. C. R.

Sink Drains

A CARPENTER out of employment asked some housewives if he might cover their drain-boards or wooden table tops with inlaid linoleum. He did such a neat job in one kitchen that others hired him. He glued the covering to the sink or table and then put a metal molding on the edge to make it all easily washable. When he used the tile inlaid linoleum the effect was almost as good as if real tile blocks had been used. He got several jobs for building wall cabinets and extra cupboard space as well. Mrs. C. D. L.

A Word a Day

Cognate

Example: "If the Government can send a man to the trenches, there should be nothing intolerable in the *cognate* demand upon the millionaire for a fair proportion of his wealth" (Mr. Abbot, in the Monitor of Feb. 21, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above: conscriptive, urgent, necessitous, kindred, legal, temporary, immediate.

Pronunciation: *Kog'-nate* (short *o*, long *a*).

Derivation: Our word comes to us from the Latin *cognatus*, "allied by birth, akin," compounded of *cum*, "with, together," and *gnatus*, "born," past participle of *gnasci* (later *nasci*), "to be born." We use "cognate" as a noun to designate one who is related to another by birth, or one of two or more things allied in nature or origin; and as an adjective in the sense of "kindred, related, similar, allied."

The English "father" and Latin "pater" are cognate words.

Notes and Queries

Sabbath and Sunday (J. H. McR.)—The correspondent writes:

One Commandment is that we shall observe the seventh day as the Sabbath Day. Saturday is the seventh day. Is there other Biblical authority for observing Sunday instead of Saturday? Or is it that Christians have just adopted Sunday because Jesus arose from the grave on this day? Would not Jews and Christians have more in common if the day of rest were observed on Saturday than on Sunday?

During the exile, and after, the Jews found the restrictions against labor on the Sabbath (from Hebrew verb "to rest") growing until there was little activity that was not prohibited. In fact, it is related that in Maccabean times, the Jews who had fled from the Holy City suffered themselves to be slain rather than resist on the Sabbath! The rules of the Scribes enumerated 39 main kinds of work forbidden on the Sabbath, one of which Jesus' disciples broke when they plucked the ears of corn, and another of which Jesus himself broke when he healed (the rule permitted giving medical aid only when a man's life was in danger).

The early Christians observed the seventh day as the Sabbath, and the first day of the week as the Lord's Day (the first was in commemoration of the completion of creation, and the second was a weekly memorial of the resurrection). Gradually, many of the observances attached to the former came to be recognized in connection with the latter, especially after Paul averred that the Jewish Sabbath was not binding upon Christians. Eventually, Constantine enjoined Sunday rest from labor, except agricultural, in a decree issued 321 A. D. Restrictions against Sunday labor reached their peak under the Puritans.

Daily Anecdote

Forgot the Letter

HENRY WARD BEECHER entered the Plymouth Church one Sunday and found several letters awaiting him. He opened one and found it contained the single word "Fool."

With a seriousness befitting the occasion he announced the fact to the congregation in these words:

"I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name, but this is the only instance I have ever known of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WITHOUT courage, there cannot be truth: and without truth there can be no other virtue.—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

State Flower No. 20

Courtesy Washington Society for Conservation of Wild Flowers, to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington: Coast Rhododendron

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fall of 1892, the women of Washington decided that an official floral emblem for the State was necessary. They sponsored the Coast Rhododendron, but the Legislature opposed it.

A campaign as spirited as any ever held for public office ensued, with official headquarters of the "Coast Rhododendron for Queen" in Spokane. Booths were placed in all the prominent stores in towns throughout the State, and the vote taken during December, 1892, was ratified by the Legislature on Feb. 14, 1893. *Rhododendron californicum* was elected and finally installed in office.

For thirty-six years little was done to protect the flower, and in 1929 its delicate rose-pink blossom was as scarce as the rarest of flowers. Today, under the protection of a state law, it is once more gaining a foothold.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Seeing the Fire Engine

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

MY LITTLE Grandson came unto my house, and he was Sobbing. And I inquired, saying, Why is my little lad grieved? And he burst into piteous Lamentation, and he cried, I want to see the Fire Engine. And his mother spake, saying, We came past the Engine House, and the Firemen were Washing the Engine. And he desired to tarry, but I said, We will stop as we return from the Postoffice. And behold, when we returned the Firemen had taken the Engine inside, so that we say it no more.

There are sorrows great and sorrows small: but the sorrow of the small boy who hath desired to see the Fire Engine and hath not seen it is the Sorrow of Calamity.

And the little lad cried sore, saying, I want to see the Fire Engine.

And I said, Come with me, for we shall surely see the Fire Engine.

And as we started there came a man to see me, but I said, Tarry thou till I return, or come again another day, for I am busy.

And we went unto the Engine House. And I spake unto the Chief, and I saluted him, and he saluted me. And I said, We desire to see the Fire Engine.

And the Chief took the little lad and set him on high, so that he sat far up on the seat behind the Steering Wheel. And the Chief gave him the Bell rope, and the little lad pulled the rope so that the Bell Rang.

And he saw the Ladders and the Truck, and the Chemical Engine, and the Whole Business.

And certain of the Firemen ascended the stairs, and slid down the Brass Pole that he might see how they descended when there was a Fire.

And the little lad had the Time of his Life.

Moreover, I had a Pretty Tolerably Good Time myself. For I am not too old to remember when I chased the Fire Engine.

So the little lad and I we came again, and I left him with Keturah, and with his mother the daughter of Keturah. And they said, Have you two Small Boys seen the Fire Engine?

And we answered and said, We have seen it. And my Grandson told about the High Seat and the Bell and the Brass Pole and the Chief.

Now it came to pass that night when I said my Prayers, that I spake unto Keturah, saying, Some good things have I done this day, and some it may be not so good. But one mighty good deed have I done: I let my work Go Hang for an hour while I went with the lad to see the Fire Engine.

For he who doeth a kind deed unto a little child, doeth it for all the long years that lie ahead of that young life. Wherefore do I say unto all men, Skimp not thy deeds of kindness to any sort of man or woman, but the good deed that lasteth longest is that which thou shalt do unto a little child.

And moreover, it is an Whole Lot of Fun.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: An "expert" on this or that is just a man who talks about it more than anybody else.

Atlanta Constitution: A magician can get a rabbit out of a hat, but it takes a wizard to get salt out of a shaker.

Portland Oregonian: An eastern paper printed an amusing picture the other day. The subject was a certain Mr. Garner. It seems he's the Vice-President.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Course of Abia

WE ARE informed in Luke 1:5 that Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist, was a priest of the "course of Abia" (or more correctly "Abijah").

It was David who was the first to divide the priests into "courses" or groups, corresponding closely to what we call in modern English "shifts." There were 24 of these "courses," each of which was originally named after the priest in charge of the group (I Chron. 23:6), and each group served for one week, being on duty twice in the year. Abijah, who was a descendant of Eleazar, the son of Aaron, gave his name to the eighth of the courses (I Chron. 24:10).

Unfortunately, we do not have sufficient details as to the arrangement of the courses to enable us to determine with any certainty the date at which Zacharias saw the vision in the temple as he was "executing the priest's office before God in the order of his course" (Luke 1:8-11).

In Lighter Vein

Proof

"Rastus, are you a married man?"

"No, sah, boss. Ah earns mah own living."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Climax

Fair Young Thing (to friend): "Not only has he broken my heart and wrecked my whole life, but he's messed up my evening!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Tickling the Palate

"This duck is certainly enough to tickle the palate," the boarder told his landlady. The woman beamed. "I'm very glad you like my cooking," she replied.

The boarder looked squarely at her. "I didn't say I liked you cooking," he quickly replied. "I said that this duck is enough to tickle the palate. I was referring to the feathers you left on it."—*Answers.*

Get Comfortable

Johnnie had been disobedient in school, and finally his teacher asked him to stay after school to talk with her.

"Johnnie," she began, "I have to put grades on the report cards tonight. Now, what do you think I should do about yours?"

"Well," began the youngster, "I think you really ought to go home and have a good dinner and rest before you mark mine."

News about Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"No matter how trivial the news may be, it must be abundant. And indeed a newspaper with hundreds of thousands, or millions, of readers can hardly find an item of information which some one will not welcome," declared Carl Van Doren in "Whither Mankind," 1928.

Without a single dollar of capital and without a single subscriber, William Lloyd Garrison, American abolitionist, in 1831 started the publication of the Liberator. Its motto was: "Our country is the world; our countrymen are mankind."

Just Keeping in Practice

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Bucket Will Have to Serve Until the Streams and Ponds Thaw. But There's Nothing Like Keeping One's Hook In. With This Picture Mrs. E. N. Beach, West Nyack, N. Y., Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send Your Interesting Pictures to the Feature Editor. $1 Is Paid For Each One Accepted For Publication.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Winning Through Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fostoria, Ohio

THE Negro colony here had felt the depression keenly. Only a few of the men had permanent work. But the heart of a public-spirited woman, a highly trained musician, went out to them all.

Knowing their love for music, and realizing how song can warm the heart and arouse courage, she determined to give them their chance to sing. Other citizens, catching her spirit, became interested. A meeting place was secured, books of spirituals provided, and the disheartened people were gathered in.

At first, some were difficult to reach. They sat in corners, seemingly afraid of their own voices. Gradually, however, her uplifting talks and her friendship encouraged them to try. Then a campaign of discovery ensued, lending zest to their meetings. The richness of their voices surprised the singers themselves, at times. Other talents were found of such variety and excellence that programs were soon developed, rich in comedy and melody.

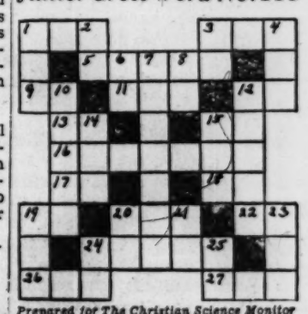
With self-expression came joy; joy kindled hope; and hope brought the encouragement to persevere along other lines. Slowly they sang themselves into the confidence of the town. Odd jobs were more easily secured. New clothing began to appear, greatly enhancing the colony's self-respect and appearance. The meetings became eventful.

Finally, engagements were scheduled. From the first, the concerts were successful. Soon the singers were appearing in churches, granges, schools, parks, and other public places. At first, good food was a cheering reward, but they later shared the profits of paid performances.

Their entertainments did something for the other citizens, too, whose interest soon paralleled the efforts of the musicians. As the minstrels proved themselves, enough cars were always available to transport the group to out-of-town engagements.

Thus a woman with a big heart and a big vision has had the courage to rehabilitate a race-group. Through song, her students have found themselves and their place in society; and she has earned the peace and joy of knowing that there is a little more love, as well as a little more public interest and public spirit, at work in her little city because she had the courage to persevere until the urge in her heart was carried out.

Junior Cross-Word No. 113



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Sweet potato.
3—No more than.
5—Church passage.
9—Aloft.
11—Perform on the stage.
12—Ending denoting past tense.
13—Diminutive suffix.
15—The Orinoco River is on this continent (abbr.)
16—Long shallow vessels for water or fodder.
17—East Indies (abbr.)
18—Old form of You.
19—Measure of area.
20—Congregated.
23—Mouth of Mississippi River is in this State (abbr.)
24—City from which Lot fled (Bib.)
26—To repent, as a bargain.
27—Continuing.

Down

1—Pronoun.
2—Parent.
3—To come into existence.
4—Bushy clump.
6—Waterloo is fifth largest city in this State (abbr.)
7—Flouted.
8—Lieutenant (abbr.)
10—One of the Twelve Apostles.
12—Artist's frame.
14—Prefix meaning THREE.
15—Bashful.
19—Melody.
20—State north of Arkansas (abbr.)
21—Opposed to FROM.
23—Emmet.
24—Charleston is a seaport city in this part of South Carolina (abbr.)
25—Belonging to me.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Adventures of Waddles—*Animals Subject for Reporter's Themes*

By THE HAGERS

THE ANIMALS AND FOWLS IT SEEMS ARE SUBJECTS FOR REPORTER'S THEMES.
THEY TELL US HOW THREE PIGS MADE GOOD IN PICTURES FILMED AT HOLLYWOOD.
A LITTLE PEKIN DUCK HAS MADE A RECORD BY THE EGGS SHE LAID.
NOW SCOTLAND SENDS WORD TO THE PRESS THEY HAVE A MONSTER IN LOCH NESS.
OH, THERE'S MY PHONE!—PLEASE PARDON ME "WHY YES I'LL COME." WHAT CAN IT BE?
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Invention, the Job Maker

NATURAL science, through some of its most prominent spokesmen in America, took Washington's Birthday as an occasion to defend itself against prevalent charges that its researches and inventions are despoilers of men's employment.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. R. A. Millikan of California Institute of Technology asserted that new industries based on the laboratory have opened up as many and often more new jobs than they have closed. The Museum of Science and Industry in New York supported their assertion with exhibits and figures regarding the employment afforded by such devices as the automobile, electric light, telephone, radio, cotton gin, rayon machines, steam railroads, steamships, aircraft, mechanical refrigeration and motion pictures.

These things speak for themselves, but Dr. Millikan went so far as to declare, "Taking the long-range view, I have no hesitation in saying that there is no such thing as technological unemployment." That is a strong assertion. Limited to "the long-range view" and to the mass statistics which Dr. Millikan quoted—but which are subject also to other interpretations—this is strictly correct. But it is not true in the sense it will be read by the ordinary person.

* * *

Take a steel worker, a loom tender, a telegrapher, a musician, a coal heaver, a harvest hand, a telephone operator, a bookkeeper, a teamster or street car conductor who has just been displaced by a machine and try to tell him "there is no such thing as technological unemployment." He may well reply in the vein of the defendant whose attorney exclaimed, "Why, they can't put you in jail for that!"

"Maybe they can't," the man replied, "but that's where I am."

Ensconced in the relative security of a steady salary or a comfortable fortune, the research professor, the company executive or the capitalist can fairly readily take the long-range view of such job turnovers. But the brunt of these layoffs falls on men and women who in most part have not the capital reserves to give them that detached perspective.

It may be true that in the long run nearly all Americans have enough to eat; but that doesn't quiet the stomach pangs of the man who has gone foodless since day before yesterday. His is an individual and short-term problem. That's what technological unemployment is—a problem of transition from one kind of a job for which the worker has been trained to another in which he must find himself anew.

This transition process is not necessarily or inherently unkind; it may mean wholesome and stimulating progress. It ought not to be distressing; it should display the clear colors of opportunity. Then why does it seem to harass and weigh down so many people?

Are not the reasons largely mental? The human mind resists change even though ultimately for its benefit, or else it seeks to exploit change for its own selfish profit. This is what makes the adjustment difficult.

* * *

Fear as to economic security while making the change and doubt as to success in the new occupation—these are the two big hurdles in the worker's thought. Social provisions such as dismissal pay or unemployment insurance, retraining courses, employment surveys and exchanges can help. But the essential antidote to fear is faith, the confidence that human activity is really ruled by a power that rewards initiative and endeavor.

Lethargy is another enemy in some cases at least. The mental attitude which likes to stay in a rut because it is comfortable needs sometimes to be jolted out of itself and to learn to welcome improvement. Similarly, on the part of consumers a too great conservatism can impede the introduction of the new products with which inventive science would employ the labor saved in older industries.

But possibly the greatest obstacle to smooth progress in this direction is the age-old haggling and self-seeking of the human mind to win a disproportionate or unearned share of the benefits. When inventors, or more often the financial backers of invention, use their advantage to take the bread out of the mouths of thousands in order to give diamond tiaras to chorus girls, or when workers fortunately employed refuse to share hours or opportunities with the unemployed, then the course of progress and of adjustment to invention's wonders is inevitably roughened with suffering and strife.

* * *

Yes, natural science has wrought great wonders and placed ingenious servants at men's disposal. But more than natural science must be studied if these are to be enjoyed and developed in their full usefulness. There must be further research and application in the social sciences. And still more important, even immeasurably more vital, there must be progress in the regeneration of the human mind, the change of which Paul spoke as putting off corruption and putting on incorruption—in other words, advancement in the science of Christianity.

Solving the Needham Case

WITH the arrest of two armed men in a New York hotel by Massachusetts detectives, the now famous Needham (Mass.) bank robbery case enters a new phase.

Naturally enough, there was a surge of public indignation at the callous brutality exhibited in the shooting down of two Needham policemen. This indignation found expression through the press accounts of the case. Naturally, too, there was a great deal of criticism of police methods and efficiency. There was talk of the formation of groups of vigilantes. All this the expression of citizens grown tired of law violations and evasions.

The capture of the two men accused of being principals in the robbery gives encouraging evidence that crime, no matter how cleverly planned and executed, cannot avoid detection. The work of Lieuts. John F. Stokes and Joseph L. Ferrari of the Massachusetts state police is to be highly commended. The two officers had but slender clues to follow. They were subjected to the sharpest sort of criticism. Yet, while the press presented sensational headlines and talked of vigilantes and private detectives, the two officers continued with their work that culminated yesterday in the arrest of two of the wanted men. Doubtless there are more of the gang still at large.

With these arrests, which the public may well look upon as the first step in a general clean-up of the case, the work of the police approaches an end and the work of the courts begins. Public indignation is not by any means completely pacified by the arrest. The public waits with its eyes on the law courts.

The real outburst of popular indignation will come if it begins to appear that the ends of justice are being delayed or impeded by legalistic jockeyings. What is demanded now is justice, swift and summary. The choosing of a jury, the machinery of the trial itself is going to be watched closely by a public that is awakening to the menace of organized crime. This present case offers the courts an opportunity to prove that justice can move swiftly and fairly, that the welfare of the public can be adequately protected and its laws enforced.

Feeding Seven Million Children

A BUGLE call to action—particularly on the part of women—is sounded in the statement that there are "seven million hungry children in this United States of ours." The estimate, based on figures compiled by the Children's Bureau, does not count babies, according to Mildred Adams, writing in the Delineator.

In seeking a remedy, Miss Adams rightly makes her main appeal to women. This challenge is largely their opportunity and responsibility. She urges them individually to make the matter their concern, to ring up the local health office or superintendent of schools and find out what is being done to meet the needs of the undernourished children of their community and to offer personal assistance where this is possible.

A campaign has already been started under the auspices of the Children's Bureau to find and feed these little ones and this is an object which will enlist a ready sympathy. Throughout the country women are organized into clubs, both national and local, and in this campaign such clubs can, if they will, do yeoman service.

One word of caution may be necessary to the army of sympathetic workers who are already engaged or will soon be enlisted in this campaign. The children need plenty of food, wholesome food and of sufficient variety, but neither they nor their parents should be asked to bow down slavishly to current theories of diet. American children have a right to wholesome food, but elaborate theories of diet tend to induce fear and too much thought of the body, and are unwholesome.

An active, sympathetic interest in the children is what is needed, for malnutrition is of many kinds. This sympathy may lead many a woman in time to take a much deeper interest in the larger affairs of the community and nation, since the child's problem can never be divorced from that of the home and so of the national life.

For the condition is not new though it has been aggravated by the economic slump. When, in 1930, President Hoover called his White House Conference on Child Health and Protection the American public was then informed that some millions of American children were reported as undernourished—this in comparatively normal times. This fact shows the condition to be deeply rooted in a social system which has encouraged fierce unrestricted competition and allowed the weakest to go to the wall. To end the hunger of children means not only immediate action to supply food. It means removing causes and will require a long and steady effort in which the women of the nation must be prepared to pull their full weight to secure a better balanced and less callous social economy.

Modern Western Justice

RAP! goes the bailiff's gavel. The judge enters. A few stray spectators and less than six newspaper men see the prisoner brought in. A pair of handcuffs is unlocked, the young man sits down and signs a paper. Click! go the cuffs again. It is during the noon hour.

The clock ticks smartly on the side wall. The District Attorney reads the indictment. "Do you plead guilty or not guilty to this charge?" There is scarcely a pause. "Guilty," is the quiet reply. No sound from the spectators, the prisoner shows no outward move of emotion.

The judge repeats the plea to the clerk and proceeds to sum up the case in direct fashion. The clock ticks on—scarce ten minutes have passed since the prisoner came into federal court in the surprise move of officials to avoid publicity. The judge is now asking him if he has anything to say before sentence is passed. "Nothing, your honor," is the answer.

In direct language the crime of kidnaping is called "dastardly, criminal and heinous." As an accomplice in such a case the prisoner hears the sentence, "You are sentenced to imprisonment for the rest of your natural life."

The court recesses. The prisoner is led out. The small group files out. Though the case has been blazoned in headlines from coast to coast, its termination has been swift, sure and unostentatious. South Dakota has set an example for other states and other courts.

"There is nothing to be gained by giving wide publicity to crime," says the district attorney. It is hard to disagree with him.

Militarism vs. Conservation

DESPITE nation-wide efforts to keep the Civilian Conservation Corps free of militarism, Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania has proposed that the ideas of the Triple C and the Citizens' Military Training Camp be combined.

Speaking at the Washington Day meeting of the National Defense Council of Philadelphia, the Senator urged, "Either teach the CCC to drill and march and obey commands, or teach the young men in the CMTC to build roads and trails. It would be a step in the right direction and a distinct contribution to the national defense."

From the very instant the CCC was proposed, peace workers feared the unit would become militaristic. The detailing of the United States Army to take charge of the corps seemed to strengthen this misgiving. It was alleviated, however, when the army carried out the program in a businesslike manner and directed its energies strictly to the peaceful purposes for which the unit was established.

Now along comes Senator Reed with a proposal which carries with it a program which even President Roosevelt has fought against. Without a doubt, the President realizes that injection of a militaristic nature into the CCC program would create criticism which the unit might not be able to withstand.

Furthermore, the effectiveness of the actual purpose of the CCC—forest conservation—would be lowered. Necessarily the military training hours would curtail the time the companies would spend combating forest enemies. Even now professional foresters declare the CCC men are not as efficient as regular foresters, although admitting the tremendous value of the program.

It is evident that the forest army cannot serve two masters. It must either confine its work to forest conservation or to militaristic activities. The choice should not be difficult.

The Casual Day

The Aristocrat

"Why, sir, you have on your shabbiest clothes
Here in Leicester Square!"
"Well I seldom visit London
So nobody knows me there."

"But when you are in the country, sir,
These are the clothes you wear?"
"Ah, you see, I live at 'The Manor'
And everyone knows me there."

N. F.

When Dr. William McAndrew, former Superintendent of Schools of Chicago, suggested the other day that courses in humor should be established in American colleges and universities, did he have in mind Livy's dictum that "wit is the flower of the imagination"? Or was he recalling Carlyle's observation that "humor has justly been regarded as the finest perfection of poetic genius"? In any event, his suggestion will inspire varied contemporary comment, as well as classical reflection.

But what will the students think of a professor having the temerity to teach *them* humor? Doesn't the great American wisecrack spring spontaneous, sizzling and scintillating from college students everywhere? Wouldn't it be better to have the students enlighten the professors on the sources and techniques of humor?

Of course the big universities would bid for the services of Professor Will Rogers and Dr. Irvin Cobb. But what will the smaller colleges do when the supply of Grade A humorists runs out? Bugleville College might not expect to beat Harvard in football, but no small college would ever be willing to be outwisecracked by a bigger university.

How will courses be listed in the catalogue? Possibly "Slanguage, Ancient and Modern," "Jests, Hoary and Contemporary 376A," and "Seminar in Satire, open only to seniors, 367B." They should lead to the degree of Doctor of Wisecrack or Bachelor of Jest.

G. A. H.

THE CASUAL WEEK

Old-fashioned winter's icy sting is here again and who can doubt it? But no one does a single thing but sit around and talk about it. Despite the President's request the House decides to bear the onus of seeking from the nation's chest two billions for the soldiers' bonus. The Touhy gang is sent away to suffer lifelong expiation. Again we see crime does not pay except in woe and degradation. The stock exchange seems disinclined to welcome pending legislation; for Wall Street does not think it kind to interfere with speculation.

P. W.

Rime for Reason

in spelling and pronunciation

Saved! a rime for shoe!
Please do not bid adieu
To the meadow cows that moo
And the birds that sing and coo:
Little kittens purr and mew;
Nice green grass all wet with dew.
First of month our bills are due.
But why insist for shoe, a clew
That will rime in spelling, too?

G. L. M.

THE BELOVED BANDITS
OR
IF EDITORS BELIEVED ALL THEY SAW BEFORE IT GETS INTO THE PAPERS—

"Boston police said they were apprehensive about taking the brothers [alleged Needham, Mass., bank robbers] back to Needham, saying the feeling there is running so high that they feared the brothers might be lynched."—Associated Press teletype message to papers in Boston district.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Spade-Work for the Naval Conference

WHAT obstacles are chiefly visioned as likely to prevent any naval reduction in the conference scheduled for 1935? Those who oppose, or are hopeless of such a reduction cite these considerations as likely to interfere:

1. The reported determination of Japan to demand the abolition of the 5-5-3 ratio of naval strength fixed by the Washington conference for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and her insistence on parity.

2. The likelihood of war in the Far East with the collateral need for a large United States navy to defend our trade if we remain neutral, or to fight our battles if we become involved.

3. The possibility of a general European war with the seeming certainty that both Great Britain and the United States might become involved and not necessarily as allies.

Consideration of these reasons for the maintenance of a large navy naturally suggests these reflections:

If Japan's ambition for parity with the other chief naval powers is, if opposed, to burden us with ever increasing naval costs, why not acquiesce in it? There is no particular reason why we should deny Japan this dignity provided it can be granted without either danger to us or material increase in our expenditures for defense. It might as well be borne in mind that geographical considerations would make a war between Japan and the United States as futile as a duel with bowie knives at forty paces. It would make little difference if one duelist had a knife six inches longer than that of his adversary. No conceivable navy could be constructed which would enable the United States to meet Japan victoriously in Asiatic waters, or to defend the Philippines. Conversely no possible naval force would enable Japan to meet us on our Pacific coast, or even at the Hawaiian Islands.

* * *

Why not then enter the naval reduction conference with a frank proposition to grant parity to Japan, upon the condition that parity be attained, not by building up to the present authorized treaty strength, but by a reduction on the part of the United States and Great Britain to meet a moderate increase in the Japanese strength?

The suggestion might appeal to us more than to Great Britain since the British outposts in Asia—Hong Kong especially—would be the immediate objects of Japanese attack in time of war. But British naval opinion long ago dismissed Hong Kong as utterly impossible of defense against the Japanese navy.

After every conference for the limitation of arms or for economic understandings which has ended in failure the cry has gone up that failure was due to the lack of preliminary spade work. The Administration might well be forewarned this time. Japan's needs, real or fancied, seem to stand most seriously in the path to complete agreement. Let us consider whether, prior to the conference, something might not be done to give Japan assurance that the United States, at least, will appear as her friend.

For years Japan has chafed under the implied stigma of the Exclusion Act which denies to her nationals the same right to enter our country as is possessed by Europeans—even citizens of such backward states as certain of the Balkan communities. Against the right of the United States to regulate, or to prohibit, immigration the Japanese make no protest. What offends them deeply is that they should be classed with the virtually savage tribes of Australasia. The affront is bitterly felt by all the Japanese people, and materially strengthens the hands of the militarists who argue that only by building up a huge navy can Japan compel that respect from other powers which should be granted her as a right.

If the Exclusion Act could be repealed and Japanese immigration be put upon a quota before the time for the naval conference one strong argument employed by the big-navy men of that country would be quieted. If actual legislation could not be accomplished by that time a gesture by the President, accompanied by quiet assurances to Japan, would go far toward starting off the conference in a spirit of amity.

Predetermination of these two issues—parity for Japan and repeal of the Exclusion Act—would create a spirit of harmony and mutual forbearance. The great issue which will then confront the United States delegates will be the question of the assertion and the protection of our neutral rights in the event of war, whether the conflict originates in the Far East or in Europe.

* * *

Let it be kept clearly in mind that a conference implies a willingness to make concessions, and that nothing can come of it unless every participant is ready to surrender some portion of its admitted rights in order to secure harmonious action.

The only way in which the United States is likely to become embroiled in a foreign war is by insistence upon its right as a neutral to trade with both belligerents. In the World War it was German attacks upon our trading ships that ultimately drew us in, and there are those who feel that had we had a larger navy, the British interference with our commerce might have embroiled us with England in the second year of the war. So if Japan and Russia went to war and we insisted on continuing to trade with Russia, capture of our merchant ships by Japan would probably involve us in the struggle. How is this contingency to be averted?

It has been suggested that an act of Congress authorizing the President to prohibit trade in munitions with either belligerent would greatly reduce the danger of such a clash. It would be for him to define munitions—a term which goes far beyond powder and shot. If by our own voluntary action we reduced our trade with nations at war to a minimum the need for a great navy to protect our merchant marine in war time would be appreciably lessened. If we renounce the right to unlimited trade with belligerents neither Great Britain nor any other naval power will need an enlarged navy to keep that trade within proper bounds.

Against every proposition to smooth the way for a successful naval conference nationalism and militarism will find some argument. But it must be kept clearly in mind that only by mutual sacrifices in which the United States must share can the goal of international agreement be reached and a naval race with its menace of war be averted.

Ssh! There May Be Another Rabbit in the Hat

An Intimate Message From Washington

THE MONITOR BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THINGS are changing more rapidly in the New Deal than the nation suspects. That is often the way when history is being made under the spotlight. We seldom stop to trace trends. What are some of the about-faces now taking place, scarcely perceived?

(1) Legislative responsibility is being handed slowly back to Congress. Even at the present stage this is a profoundly significant development.

Test it for yourself. How many messages has President Roosevelt sent to Congress this session? A handful. Compare their number and importance with last session. This does not mean that the present session is unproductive. It is, on the contrary, remarkably fertile. It means partly that President Roosevelt has adopted a less direct technique, partly that he is allowing Congress a freer hand.

Today the technique is to encourage the relevant congressional committees to draft their own bills. If the Administration wishes some legislation particularly, the President no longer sends a ringing message and completed bill up—a message which gets terrific publicity, and completely overshadows Congress's coöperation. Instead he stirs up the legislators with a letter to the chairman of the proper committee. The appearance of presidential dictation is avoided, at least.

And there is much behind this avoidance. Sensitive to charges of dictation, of Fascism, Mr. Roosevelt is leaning over backward to let Congress do its own job. Partly, this novel posture of the White House is for self-protection. On the stock market regulation bill, the President refrains from backing the specific measure simply to avoid criticism.

It is still true that under the Roosevelt Administration the Executive wing has greater predominance than at any time in national history. But now scrupulous attention to legislative prerogatives, the absence of messages, occasional relaxation of party discipline, all show that the President is carefully redressing the formal balance. Informally, in practice, his influence with Congress is of course so great that he can still get what he chooses. But he seldom chooses. That is the news.

* * *

(2) President Roosevelt is today doing his own brain-trusting. With the departmental machine oiled and working well, with Congress taking care of more of its own legislation, with the incubating stage in the Administration's history going by, the group of intimate advisers formerly surrounding the President has dissolved.

Though a capable Executive would naturally be more independent in his second year, there are special factors now operative. As every Washington observer can see, President Roosevelt has grown enormously since he came into office. His confidence, his decision, his firmness and poise, have risen far beyond expectations. During his campaign and for several months in the White House he leaned heavily on a group of trusted advisers. He still has the right men for the right jobs, some of them very close to him, but there are very few "bedside conferences."

There is no longer a Raymond Moley. The other members of the brain trust are out of Washington or absorbed in their official functions. The machine of government has taken on perfectly orthodox forms, and Mr. Roosevelt talks to exactly the same officials in about the same way that his predecessors have done. One result is that he has to work far harder himself. His desk is piled higher with wire trays of material. And occasionally the strain tells in the shape of a decision which might have been different had a disinterested critic weighed it carefully and expertly.

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(3) World affairs are coming back into the Washington picture. Now that Secretary Cordell Hull has had a month to weigh tariff projects, the final formulation of commercial policy has begun. Secretary Wallace is vigorously trying to stir national opinion to the need of imports as well as exports. We shall now see how far the rational policies of these two important Cabinet members can go against the powerful New Deal trend toward self-containment. In the Commercial Policy Committee they are virtually unopposed. Yet so forceful are the inchoate assumptions of self-contained recovery that world trade theories make little headway. Politically, there is little change toward the world. Washington, however, is less alarmed about the Far Eastern situation as the Central European crisis grows tenser.

These are only three fundamental trends. Many others deserve to be listed—the growing industrial conservatism of NRA; the arrival of compulsory crop control; the cessation of agitation about the dollar; the unlikelihood of spending by June 30 as much as the President estimated; and the unanimous feeling that the air-mail contract difficulties mark the first significant break in "Roosevelt luck."

Previously, any bogging-down in the Roosevelt program, any disappointment as in the air-mail situation, or any trend toward orthodoxy, has been speedily obliterated by some sensational step. On the basis of precedent, one might expect a new and dazzling rabbit out of the hat within a few days.

We may as well be prepared, but the rabbit supply is not limitless.

Erwin D. Canham

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Preventing Auto Thefts

WITH the addition of Illinois this year, the number of states requiring certificates of title to automobiles has now reached twenty-six. The sooner this number is expanded to include all the states of the Union, the better it will be. Stolen autos are of value to rings of auto thieves only for sale purposes. Where there is little or no market for stolen cars, auto stealing soon becomes ineffective or negligible. That certificate of title statutes are an important means to this end is the experience of states which have such laws. Michigan, the home of the auto, so to speak, appropriately led the way, with Pennsylvania, and Missouri was among the first to follow their lead.

Since Missouri began to require a transfer of title with all transfers of cars, recovery of stolen machines in St. Louis has reached about 92 per cent. Another effect is to stimulate car ownership. Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes of Illinois predicts that with the protection of the new law in force, 25,000 residents of his State will buy cars this year for the first time, thus putting $15,000,000 into business. States which do not have such laws would do well to enact them, in order to make more effective the work of those states which do.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*